

WOMEN SEEKING
EQUAL RIGHTS IN
AIR WITH MENSuffrage Alliance Objects
to Restrictions as to In-
ternational FlyingWAGES FOR WIVES
QUESTION DEBATEDOpposite Views Are Held by
France and Germany on
Family AllowancesBy MARJORIE SHULER
By Special Cable

PARIS, June 2.—Not only the rights of women on earth, but equality with men in the air is demanded by the International Women Suffrage Alliance whose triennial congress assembled here is framing a protest to the International Committee on Aerial Navigation against its decision of April, 1925, barring women from qualifying for pilots to fly over international boundaries. Wider freedom for women in the ministry of religion is another demand which is being considered by the resolutions committee. The French and Balkan delegates are asking for a resolution to prevent the invasion of the school and the home by textbooks calculated to stir up national hatreds and threaten the peace of the world.

For a woman to be without a country or with two countries is intolerable to the Alliance, which has adopted a vigorous program for the international codification of laws, permitting women to hold their citizenship in their own right, regardless of marriage to aliens.

Father's Responsibility. Miss Annie Fuhurjelm, Finland, a pioneer among women in parliaments, took the floor against the proposal to insure the maintenance and education of a so-called illegitimate child according to the father's capacity to pay for a legitimate child.

"Why does she make a motion to refer the resolution back to the committee?" demanded a Greek delegate.

"Because Miss Fuhurjelm does not like it," replied Mrs. Corbett Ashby, the president. The motion failed, although many delegates voted for it and the congress went on record as favoring maternal protection for all mothers by the nation, not as charity but as a general basis to be applied to all mothers alike. The report of the Commission on Family Allowances did not fare so well, the opponents of protective legislation for women voting in force to reject the proposal to study the giving of wages to all wives, whether or not there are children.

Mothers' Allowance Plan. On the basis that the value of the child to the community should be recognized, some women voted in favor of a rational allowance scheme, to pay the mother an allowance for each child, in addition to the men's wages.

Holland and Denmark led the fight against the proposal, declaring that the plan was only useful as an after-measure for countries when exchange was low and finance inflated. The workers, who argued, would retain the wages for themselves, considering a small allowance was sufficient for their families, and it was an unequal measure which left out any provision for those with adult dependents. Germany and France were divided on the measure. The German delegates declaring family allowances in that country a failure, and the French women asserting that the plan by half the wages of working men in France now receiving allowances had proved a great success.

Miss Maude Royden, England, and Miss Eleanor Rothbone, England, chairman of the family allowance commission recommended the plan as a means of solving British industrial problems.

Room for Feminist Organizations. In the meanwhile, the insurgent feminists who oppose protective legislation for women workers are hearing from Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, head of the National Woman's Party of the United States, who has arrived in Paris. She stated she had no intention of adding to the party headquarters in Washington, to serve as international headquarters for the women of the world. The refusal of the alliance to admit the party would not curtail the party's international activities, she said in an official statement, adding: "There is room enough in the world for many more feminists and many more organizations."

Egyptian women have resorted to the rare expedient of conducting an election of their own during the general elections by men, to show that if they had the right of suffrage they would exercise it with as little partiality and as much public interest as men. Under the leadership of Mrs. Hoda Charouf Pacha, the Union of Feminists has set up several suffrage headquarters in Cairo, and legislative proposals to the Government and is publishing a suffrage newspaper.

The aims of the newspaper, edited by Miss Cesa Nabarouk are "to coordinate the intellectual activities of Egyptian women and to put them in touch with the women of other nations, in the cause of justice and humanity, to serve as the organ of the claims of the women of Egypt and elsewhere and so to give force to the international women's movement." The paper is published in French, and has a political section devoted to the national independence of Egypt, a social section, dealing with public problems of various kinds, and a feminist section which presents arguments for the equality of women before the law, and in religion.

Honolulu Schoolboy
Seeks Marble TitleStaff Correspondence
San Francisco, Calif., May 28

IN TRUE American style, Francis Kau, Honolulu schoolboy and champion marble shooter of Hawaii, is coming to "beat the rest of the kids" whom he will meet in a national contest in Philadelphia. He arrived smilingly in San Francisco en route.

His trip is financed by his mates in McKinley School and by Honolulu business men. The American Express Company consigns him from one Rotary Club to another, and everywhere there are friends and choice diners. What more could a fellow ask?

NEW MAJORITY
SEEN IN FRANCEAction of Heriotists and
Socialists Brings About
Fresh FormationBy SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, June 2.—The second attack of the Heriotists and the Socialists on the Briand Government resulted as anticipated in the formation of a new majority. That majority is tantamount to the reconstruction of the old Bloc National. Formerly ministers have relied on the Left groups. Now the Left groups vote against the Government or abstain. Its support comes from the Right and Center and from about 40 Radicals, who in the present circumstances desert Edouard Herriot's leadership and believe fiscal patriotism to be more important than party considerations.

It is a most interesting political situation that has arisen but has far greater significance than the mere rearrangement of groups. On whether Aristide Briand can permanently keep the Conservative majority probably now depends in large measure the fate of the Government. The question at issue was the advisability of discussing the financial measures which the Government is preparing. The Radicals and Socialists wanted publicly to examine the Government's financial policy, but Briand did not hesitate to suggest that the blame for the present position falls upon those who are perpetually seeking to undermine the Government. He asked the Radicals to vote against him, rather than to abstain. Nevertheless 83 Radicals abstained. The whole Socialist Party went into Opposition.

Generally M. Briand's victory is regarded as a victory for common sense. The Radical and Socialists declare that the insistence on doctrine was untimely, that capital had been frightened away and needed reassuring. Two years' dispute had been utterly sterile and indeed highly mischievous. It is hoped that M. Briand will now energetically proceed to elaborate and execute a sound financial policy. If he does he should manage to hold together the moderate groups and consolidate a complete and effective parliamentary majority.

**GERMAN BEER SELLING
ON CRUISER STOPPED.**

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—The incident caused by the sale of beer to Americans visiting the German cruiser Hamburg in Los Angeles harbor was apparently closed when the German Embassy formally advised the State Department that the command of the ship had been transferred and had meted out punishment to the two members of his crew responsible for the sales. The commander also ordered that there be no further sales.

CARDINAL RED TRAIN
TO BEAR PAPAL LEGATE

CHICAGO, June 2 (AP).—A railroad train of Cardinal Red will bear the papal legate, Cardinal Bonzano, from New York to the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago.

The red train will leave New York June 16, and will have right of way to Chicago, arriving here June 17. The trip will be comparable in impressiveness to the triumphal homecoming of Cardinal Mundelein after he received the red hat of the cardinalate at Rome, when hundreds of thousands of people welcomed him.

There will be seven specially equipped cars in the legate's train: a combined smoking and library car; three cars, each of compartments, and three drawing rooms; another car with 10 finely appointed compartments; and a dining car silver-encrusted with Cardinal Bonzano's coat of arms. The cardinal himself will have a private car of five rooms, furnished with appointments bearing the cardinal's insignia. Sumptuous draperies and rugs and special woodwork will make the car one of the most beautiful ever designed.

Each of the cars will bear a name notable in Roman Catholic history: Plus XI, Cardinal Bonzano, Cardinal Hayes, Bishop Quarter, The Bishop of Chicago, and Pere Marquette, the French Jesuit missionary and explorer. The scene of the final procession of the Eucharistic Congress will also be commemorated by a car to be named "St. Mary of the Lake."

LIBERAL SPLIT IN
GREAT BRITAIN
NOW COMPLETEMr. Lloyd George and Lord
Oxford Part Company—
Ex-Premier's Future

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 2.—A new chapter has opened in British politics with the publication of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith's manifesto declaring a breach with Mr. Lloyd George. This breach is far more than a further split in the already much-splintered Liberal party. It means that Mr. Lloyd George's vast political influence and driving force is set free to build up a combination of Progressives, including Labor, to which he has long looked as the only possible alternative to Conservative rule.

His quarrel with Lord Oxford is over this question. Mr. Lloyd George wanted to keep the door open for co-operation with Labor after the general strike. He thus tempered his opposition to this admittedly revolutionary movement by a bitter attack upon the Government for mishandling it. Lord Oxford, as leader of the Liberal party, would have nothing to do with such a maneuver.

An Open Break.

He has now stepped into the open and broken absolutely with Mr. Lloyd George. In this he is supported by such immensely influential Liberal leaders as Viscount Grey of Fallodon, Sir John Simon, Walter Runciman, Sir Donald MacLean, Vivian Phillips and Sir Godfrey P. Collins, chief Liberal whip, who, in a joint published statement, declare that further confidential relations with Mr. Lloyd George are "impossible."

Mr. Lloyd George nevertheless is still the elected leader of the Liberal members in the House of Commons, and it is yet to be seen whether Lord Oxford has sufficient authority to deprive him of this position. He is to control large political funds accumulated during his period as coalition Prime Minister, and remains supreme as the best Opposition speaker in Parliament, where he is listened to as respectfully by the Conservative members as by those Liberals who still follow him.

Liberal-Labor Reunion.

His dream of reuniting the Liberal and Labor parties has a certain solid foundation. It is based on the fact that these two parties between them polled at the last general election more votes than those that carried the present Government. The Manchester Guardian declares with truth that Mr. Lloyd George is "too big a force, too commanding a personality" to be disposed of by any vote of censure. His quarrel with Lord Oxford breaks up the Liberals completely for the moment. Its first effect appears in an announcement made by that influential ex-Liberal, independent, Edward Hillon Young, who is going over to the Conservatives, that which is not likely to be solitary. Nevertheless Mr. Lloyd George's followers still see possibilities for the future in which Liberalism may recover the political predominance it has so often occupied in the past.

"Waffles and Honey for Three"
Orders Jemima, the Pet BearCrater Lake Park Resident Comes Back With Family
After Being Absent for Two Years

ASHLAND, Ore., May 24 (Special Correspondence).—After an unexplained absence of two years, and apparently without the slightest intention of giving any account of herself during that time, Jemima, pioneer pet

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Day of Small, Light Car Near,
Automobile Engineer PredictsFuel Economy and Traffic Congestion Demand
It, T. J. Lytle Jr. Tells Motor Conference

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS, Ind., June 2 (Special).—The automotive industry must contribute still further in its "war on waste" by building smaller and lighter cars which shall take up less space, consume less fuel and help solve traffic congestion, said Thomas J. Lytle Jr., president of the Society of Automotive Engineers at the opening session of the organization's summer meeting for which 900 of the leading automotive engineers and industrialists of the country have gathered.

Asserting that the steady dwindling of America's supply of oil and city parking space challenges the motor industry to overcome these obstacles, Mr. Lytle said:

"It is ridiculous to design a vehicle weighing from two to three tons to carry sometimes only one or two passengers."

"To build lighter, more economical motor cars, we shall have to use aluminum alloys and light steel parts to replace some of the heavy cast iron parts."

Comfort and Utility.

Although cars of the future will be smaller, they can be as comfortable and luxuriously equipped as today's best cars, the speaker held. He predicted that within the next few years even the best cars will be reduced to about the size of the present-day "flyer."

C. F. Kettering, president of General Motors Research Corporation, cited as the automotive engineer's contribution to the war on waste the great increase in savings bank

deposits which have increased directly in America as the number of motorcars have increased. Savings bank deposits are now \$45,000,000,000 while the amount invested in motorcars and their use is \$15,000,000,000.

"The automobile does increase the desire of the people for things they want. This desire to have more things that make life pleasant, among which are automobiles, increases the productivity of the country."

"In order to have more, the people earn more. They individually increase the productivity and invest automobiles and save that they may buy more. This increases wealth of the Nation and the individual," said Mr. Kettering.

Conserving Time and Money.

The automobile is the great emancipator that enlarges the view and advances the individual, he asserted. Its whole utility is toward conservation of time, money and energy. The great car has made it possible and is constantly opening new sources of wealth by his "war on waste."

Modern engineering and production methods of automobile making have done much to increase the productivity standards of the world. Automobile workers each produce 10 cars a year while the foreign worker produces but a thirtieth as much. "Automobile owning is but a gauge of American productivity. We have not reached our limit in this respect, nor in our ability to save," he said.

TAX SALE PROTEST
WINS IN HIGH COURTOld Colony Trust Company
Upheld as Mortgagee

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—The Old Colony Trust Company of Massachusetts won yesterday in the Supreme Court its fight to mortgage to prevent the sale for taxes by the County of King, Washington, of property of the Puget Sound Light and Power Company.

Reversing the lower courts, the Supreme Court ordered the case tried on its merits. Members of the highest court, while the case was under advisement, suggested that the proceedings against which the trust company complained might be regarded as a conspiracy on the part of officials of Seattle, of King County, and of the State.

The city purchased a street railway from the power company with an agreement to pay a part of the annual taxes assessed against it. When the taxes were not paid, the sheriff of King County levied, after the sale had been completed, upon other property of the power company, and not upon the property of the street railway.

Harry J. Webb, counsel for the Carlisle line, said that the railway abandoned its street car service on the second street named for 10 months prior to May 11 and that the board of selectmen requested removal of the tracks.

John J. Fleming, chairman of the Grafton Board, said that the board did not want street car service from the depot to the post office, and that the people of Grafton were pleased with the bus service. In answer to a question of Mr. Warren, the speaker said that as a private citizen he had asked for the resumption of street car service from the post office and the depot, but that very few persons were availing themselves of this service.

Both parties agreed to respect the present arrangement whereby the Carlisle lines operate express from the Worcester-Millbury city line at Salem Square. On the question of operation by the Carlisle lines between Marlboro depot and Northboro, Mr. Warren will submit to the commission a clause embodying the restriction which he favors, to which Mr. Webb will reply.

The following favored the petition of the Carlisle lines: Robert S. Leonard, Representative of Grafton; Irving E. Walker, Representative of Westboro; Albert E. Lewis of Westboro; Frank W. Eames, chairman of the Northboro Board of Selectmen. The commission heard numerous other petitions for permanent certificates to which, however, there was no opposition.

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STATE CHAMBER
PLANS TO STUDY
MUNICIPAL TAXResearch Work Likely to
Follow Lines Mapped
Out by Committee

SALEM, Mass., June 2 (Special).—Investigation of the disproportionate growth of Massachusetts municipal taxes, which increase, authorities say, without let or hindrance about \$15,000,000 a year, while state and federal levies are coming down, will be the chief research work undertaken by the State Chamber of Commerce in 1926-1927, under the approval of Governor Fuller, it was announced at the chamber's annual meeting now in session at the Hotel Hawthorne.

Samuel M. Thompson was re-elected president of the chamber this morning. Other officers elected were vice-presidents, William J. Young, Lynn; Joseph B. Weis, Holyoke; Edmund W. Longley, Boston; Bowen Tufts, Boston, and John C. Robinson, Springfield; treasurer, Charles E. Sprague, Boston; secretary, Edward G. Stacy, Boston. Charles E. Brett of Boston was elected president of the governing council of the Associated Merchants' Association.

The tax study will probably follow lines mapped out by a committee headed by Philip Nichols, Boston taxation authority, and consisting of several municipal officers.

The chamber will study means of checking the growth of municipal expenditures by eliminating unnecessary or unwarranted municipal activities and reducing the expenses of those that are necessary and proper; by reducing expenditures incurred under compulsion of state law or under permission of state law; by extending and strengthening the budget system; by improving methods of financing public improvements; by a statutory limit on current appropriations; by a less flexible debt limit; by avoiding borrowing in anticipation of business.

Equitable Distribution.

The second part of the study will seek to make more equitable distribution of the costs of government through devising new sources of revenue; by causing all taxes to follow the fluctuation of public expenditure; by more equitable distribution among communities of the cost of law enforcement; by a third phase of the work, methods of procedure will be investigated, more competent valuation and assessment, practicable remedies for under-assessment, co-ordinating tax laws with those of other states, and systematizing all tax laws.

Addressing the conference last evening, Gov. Alvan T. Fuller praised the proposed tax investigations, and said that he hoped to appoint a commission during the summer to study the problem from the same field from an official point of view, with particular attention to state income tax reductions.

Discussing the functions of chambers of commerce, the Governor said: "What we need is a vigorous public opinion. There are so many minorities organized and public representatives are more or less responsive to them. We need someone speaking for the public who is interested in legislation that is right and not the minorities dictated by self-interest."

Commercial Arbitration.

Commercial arbitration as an orderly settlement of business disputes without recourse to the courts, was explained by Austin L. Baker, president of Eldridge Baker & Co., and chairman of the arbitration committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, at a round table discussion this morning.

Mr. Baker said it was no longer fashionable for business men to go to law, and the development of commercial arbitration denotes progress in the sanitation of business. By it, he said, the expense, the loss of time and the disagreeable features of litigation are avoided, the parties to the arbitration get quick service and expert advice from men who regard the decision by self-interest in commercial arbitration.

As a result of the round table discussion the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that the commercial arbitration session, being convinced of the desirability and practical value to business of a widespread development of a system of commercial arbitration tribunals in chambers of commerce, boards of trade and trade associations, hereby recommends that the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce urge all members to give the subject immediate consideration. The session earnestly recommends that the board of directors of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce continue to promote among business men throughout the State a better understanding of the advantages of commercial arbitration and the use of standard arbitration clauses in business contracts."

Characterizing the better business bureau as the referee in the greatest game in the world, business, Edward L. Greene of New York, managing director of the National Better Business Bureau of the Associated Advertisers Clubs of the World, at a round table conference this morning outlined the advantages of this plan, which seeks to afford protection and furnish information to the buying public and to provide a program of fair play for business which wants to be fair may follow.

A round table on community publicity was conducted by A. W. Forbes of New Bedford. Harrie B. Coe, managing director of the State of Maine Publicity Bureau, was the speaker.

Price Maintenance.

Whether price maintenance should prevail in the sale of trade-marked goods was the topic of a lengthy debate and round-table discussion this morning's session. W. H. Crichton (Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Advices Democrats

JOSEPHUS DANIELS

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POLES TO FORM NEW MINISTRY

Pilsudski May Take War Portfolio—Changes in Constitution Contemplated

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 2.—One of the first acts of the new Polish President, Prof. Ignatz Moscicki, is expected to be the formation of a new Cabinet in place of Professor Bartel's provisional ministry, which was set up by Marshal Pilsudski immediately following his coup d'état, according to the view in Polish circles here. Though the presidential problem is solved—anyhow temporarily—the crucial point remains whether it will be possible to carry out the reforms insisted on by Pilsudski, who despite his refusal to become President is still the power behind the presidential chair and is expected to be Minister of War in the new Cabinet. Pilsudski considers that the President should have power to dissolve the Diet, which the Constitution at present does not allow. He also wants a new Diet, asserting that the existing one does not represent the country's feelings. Will the Diet make the necessary alteration in the constitution now or will it dissolve itself and leave constitutional changes to its successor, or will he be unable to do either?

The first requires a two-thirds majority, the second, either a two-thirds majority or a three-fifths with the concurrence of the President. The presidential election gave Pilsudski himself 292 votes out of a possible 555, and when he refused to accept office his nominee, Professor Moscicki, only got 291, this being more than 50 votes fewer than a three-fifths majority.

The question is complicated by the fact that the two houses of the Diet sit as one for the election of a President, but it is clear that in neither case did the presidential candidate get sufficient votes to insure his being able to carry out the Pilsudski program.

Polish circles here, however, believe that the number of deputies and senators who failed to vote in either case did the presidential candidate get sufficient votes to insure his being able to carry out the Pilsudski program.

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TONIGHT AT THE POPS

Overture to "La Gazza Ladra," Rossini
"The Student Prince," Sibelius
Intermission from "L'Amico Fritz," Romberg
Waltz, "Miners' Lights," Zeller

EVENTS TONIGHT

Fifteenth annual commencement of Portia Law School, Ford Hall, 8. Pageant, Brighton High School, High School Hall, 8.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Farewell party, Society of Harvard Dames, Phillips Brooks House, 2. Exhibition of students' work, Scott Carver School of Art, 129 Huntington Avenue, continues through June 5, 11 to 6. Model yacht, Twentieth Century Club, 10 to 6. Golf outing, "Civitan" Club, Scituate Country Club, all day. Baseball, Cincinnati vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 3:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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- (1) What nation is most dependent on foreign trade? Why?
- (2) Who made the radical change in porcelain manufacture?
- (3) How was Britain's great co-operative movement begun?
- (4) What is the relation of coal to Britain's economic life?
- (5) How was the interesting discovery of glycerine made?
- (6) How did Bernice conquer her fear of the water?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

tional channels. But it is admitted that their acquiescence is by no means certain, in which case further action on the part of Pilsudski is anticipated. The next development is accordingly eagerly awaited.

Program of Reform

The Diet could vote its own dissolution immediately, but a motion for revision of the Constitution requires 15 days' notice. At present, however, there is no indication of what will happen, nor is there expected to be until the new Government has been able to secure a majority. Almost equally important with the constitutional issue is the program of economic, financial, and social reform, without which no Government could expect to be successful at the polls. Nothing much is known here of the new President beyond the fact that he is a friend of Pilsudski and professor of chemistry at one of the universities.

So little did he anticipate election that he came to Warsaw without appropriate clothes in which to be suitably installed.

The refusal of Pilsudski to accept the post did not surprise Polish circles here, for he had always declared that he could not exist without work, and this was all the president offered him unless the Constitution was altered, of which he had no guarantee if he accepted election.

PHI BETA KAPPA WON

BY 37 COLUMBIA MEN

NEW YORK, June 2 (P).—Thirty-seven members of the senior class of Columbia College were elected to Phi Beta Kappa honorary scholastic fraternity. It was announced in connection with class day exercises. There are 307 members of the class. Degrees were conferred on more than 4000 graduates of the several colleges of Columbia University in a great outdoor ceremony, the first of its kind in the university's history.

Among those elected to Phi Beta Kappa were: Donald M. Burmister, Pasadena, Calif.; Jacob S. Freedman, Springfield, Mass.; Gerald F. Jones, Utica, N. Y.; Hugh J. Kelly, Yonkers, N. Y.; John H. Morarity, Westbury, Conn.; Charles H. Mueller, Marietta, Pa.; and Alexander Simon, Paterson, N. J.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler Thursday; fresh southwest winds.
Southern New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler Thursday in the interior; fresh southwest winds.
Northern New England: Occasional showers tonight; cooler in eastern Maine tonight; cooler in Vermont and New Hampshire Thursday; fresh southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 64
Atlantic City 72
Boston 69
Buffalo 62
Calgary 40
Charleston 60
Chicago 60
Cincinnati 60
Cleveland 60
Denver 60
Des Moines 60
Eastport 46
Galveston 78
Hatteras 72
Helena 52
Jacksonville 72
Kansas City 64
Los Angeles 60

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:11 p. m.

Thursday, 5:28 a. m.

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RIFFIAN TRIBES BEING DISARMED

Spanish Advance From Alhucemas Had Important Bearing on Final Outcome

By Special Cable

TANGIER, June 2.—Abd-el-Krim's surrender came with such sudden unexpectedness that Tangier has formed no definite opinion as to what the military relations between the allies would be for the future. It was to be supposed that the French would endeavor to obtain the complete submission of the Jabala and Beni Zermal tribes, who have always been hostile and a menace to the Ouzanian and French communications. The latest reports indicate that the surrendering and disarming of certain sections is proceeding satisfactorily and should be accomplished before long.

Will the French halt on the new frontier line after saving for possession certain territory and the tribes bordering on the Ouzanian claimed by Abd-el-Krim, or will they consider it obligatory to carry on until the whole of the Rif is pacified and disarmed?

The Allies' obligations undertaken at the Madrid conference seem to have been well met so far, and although the Spanish operations since the resumption of hostilities have not perhaps been so spectacular as those of the French, it is generally conceded that the advance from Alhucemas along the River Nekor was well conceived and executed and had an important bearing on the final outcome.

The natives continue to bring reports of spasmodic outbreaks, but these will probably continue until all the tribes are disarmed. It is reported on good authority that the Spanish Government has made a formal demand for the person of Abd-el-Krim on the ground that he had been conducting warfare against Spain for years before the intervention of the French.

WORKERS' CONDITION EASED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 2.—Improvements in working conditions for women and minors in the motion picture industry of California have been reported to leaders of screen interests in the film distribution center here. They include a recent order of the Industrial Welfare Commission of California prescribing an eight-hour day, proportionate rates for imperative overtime and "at least one day's wages for 'extras' if they are called upon to try on and fit costumes whether or not they are employed." Another change is that "extras" are to be paid on completion of each day's work.

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LEAGUE FACES BUSY SESSION

Mandates and Report on Iraq Likely to Come Up—Opium Study Continues

By Special Cable

GENEVA, June 2.—The League of Nations is to have a busy time in June although its work is not likely to prove so exciting and dramatic as the discussions on disarmament or the problem of permanent seats on the Council. The echoes of the controversies continue to absorb attention here. Indeed the problem of disarmament has emerged from the preparatory conference not only as a question of practical politics but one which those best able to judge are convinced will become more and more of dominating importance in the international situation.

The delegates, of course, are not likely to decry their own work, but the really enthusiastic way in which they agree that progress has been made is very gratifying. The French, who insist on an absolute guarantee for security as the first condition of disarmament, are pleased that an expert commission is to examine the question of potential military value of the industrial, economic and other factors of the various countries concerned in which they think a balance should be struck before armaments can be reduced.

Armament Limitation

The British, while still holding that such an examination of ultimate war factors can be of little use, are glad, while making this concession to French opinion, to have secured the general agreement of the conference to the point Lord Cecil has so often insisted on, that the actual limitation of armaments must be confined to visible peace armaments. Great importance also attaches to the suggestion that the governments of the various countries concerned should make a concrete proposal for the reduction of their own armaments.

The writer understands that this will be accepted as an honorable obligation. But above all these considerations, the fact that all these problems, including chemical warfare, should have been publicly discussed is likely to assist the cause of disarmament more than anything else. It is a great thing that the light of publicity should be thrown on such discussions, and the fact that the representatives of the nations should sit down together to hammer out their differences with the object of arriving at a conclusion is of the utmost significance.

Germans Act Wisely

The American delegation played the part of interested observers, and Hugh Gibson succeeded in proving to the representatives of the European nations that America has no ax to grind in supporting the cause of disarmament and desired to play

DRY LEAGUE FOR NORTH DAKOTA

BISMARCK, N. D., June 2 (P).—North Dakota is to have a unit of the Anti-Saloon League, the last state in the Union to be organized. No previous effort had been made to organize the State because of overwhelming dry sentiment. The State had been dry since 1859.

NO MOSUL PACT IS YET SIGNED

Negotiations, However, Are Proceeding Satisfactorily, British Officials Say

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 2.—British official circles deny that an agreement has been reached with Turkey over Mosul, refusing to go beyond the statement that the negotiations are proceeding "satisfactorily." Strict reticence is also shown about the alleged terms which are circulated from Constantinople, the view being taken that until the agreement is finally signed, sealed and delivered, the ways of Oriental diplomacy make a complete change at the last minute as almost more than possible. All that can be safely said at the moment, therefore, is that Great Britain would agree to minor alterations in the frontier and to the allocation to Turkey of a proportion of the petroleum royalties in the Mosul area as compensation for loss of territory and would approve a pact of non-aggression between Turkey and Iraq, but not to the inclusion of Persia in the pact.

INDICTMENTS FOUND IN 'BOOTLEG' MILK CASE

NEW YORK, June 2 (P).—Three indictments were returned in New York County Grand Jury's investigation of the so-called bootleg milk case. Those named are William H. Kehoe, former assistant corporation counsel; Thomas J. Clougher, who was secretary to the former health commissioner, Mr. Monaghan, and Fred W. Kautzmann, a milk inspector.

The indicted men were immediately notified to appear for arraignment pending which the specific charges contained in the indictments were not made known.

REICH EX-RULERS' BILL BEFORE REICHSTAG

By Special Cable

BERLIN, June 2.—The government bill for the settlement of the German ex-rulers' claims now before the Reichstag comprises 29 paragraphs, which are almost identical with the last compromise of the proposals of the government parties. The Reichstag, which is to reassemble on June 7, will occupy itself almost immediately with this question. The Government will emphasize its determination to maintain the bill, however the plebiscite turns out.

A leading article in Germania replies sharply to Count von Westarp's recent statements in a public speech, against the necessity of preventing a positive issue of the plebiscite, on the ground that it would develop the Left. Germania writes that in order to avoid a deplorable gulf between all the parties the Center party hopes that the 20,000,000 votes requisite for absolute confederation will not be obtained. The article concludes with the hope that June 20 will clear the way for a great coalition government.

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BOSTON BUILDING ACTIVITY CONTINUING AT HIGH RATE

Year's Total Forecast to Equal, If Not Top, Record—Construction Throughout Nation Holds Firm—Summer Recession May Be But Seasonal

Reports from widely different parts of Greater Boston indicate to builders and realtors that construction activity is continuing at such a steady rate that 1926, will equal, if not exceed, the great progress made in 1925. The building activity that is so pronounced in other parts of the United States is becoming more and more noticeable here.

When 1925 made its unusual record, there were realtors as well as builders who wondered if the development of the greater city would continue this year as last, but as the weeks passed and the returns of building permits for industry, commerce, finance and domestic building continued to be reassuring, the hesitation passed and quiet confidence took its place.

If history repeats itself, there may be some slight recession during part of the summer in the amount of new activity showing; but that would be seasonal, it is explained, as arrangements made early in the year for construction will have been completed and the work under way. For this reason the numbers of permits issued for building very frequently show a slight falling off in midbuilding season only, to tend strongly the other way as the fall season opens.

Property at 22 Blagden Street, directly opposite the Boston Athletic Association, has been transferred by R. C. Johnson, to P. E. Walbridge, trustee, of Boston. It consists of several apartments and offices with 250 feet of land. The total assessed valuation is \$53,000 of which \$25,300 is on the land. The property was purchased for investment. The price is said to be greatly in excess of the assessed valuation.

Final stages in the development of Allen's Harbor by the Cape Cod Real Estate Trust will be started this week following the granting of a permit by the State Department of Public Works to conduct extensive dredging operations in the harbor. Plans have been completed to cut a 50-foot channel through a sand bar which stretches across the mouth of the harbor. This work will make possible the passage of vessels to Nantucket Sound.

Golf, tennis, baseball and other sports constituted the annual spring outing of the Boston Real Estate Exchange which was held today at the Tedesco Country Club in Swampscott. Business was cast aside today for enjoyment of the many events. Dinner will be served in the clubhouse in the evening.

What was said by some to be the greatest number of visitors ever on the Cape motored through its quaint old villages and charming countryside during the holiday week-end from the canal to Provincetown. Although many came merely for enjoyment, inquiries by hundreds showed that they were home seekers. Extensive road building on several parts of the Cape in connection with the development of new and old towns failed to cause any serious delay in motor vehicle movement.

Howard Park, a 35-acre lot in Waban, which the Charles E. Howe Company is developing for residential purposes, is being shown today. The land is divided into lots which vary from 6000 to 10,000 feet in area. The tract extends along Chestnut Street between Beacon and Boylston Streets and approximately 9 1/2 miles from the State House.

It is intended to reserve two acres in the center of the development for a park which will be turned over to the city of Newton. Its location in the single house zone adds to its desirability. There is a railroad station approximately three minutes' walk from Howard Park. The Boston & Worcester Street Railway also serves the locality.

B. Devereaux Barker has purchased the four-story brick building and 1672 feet of land at 22 West Cedar Street from George L. Huntress Jr. There is an assessed valuation of \$25,000 on the property, of which \$16,700 is on the land.

James J. Doherty and Julia A. McCormack, both of Brookline, have sold to Edward H. Eldridge, acting as agent for the purchaser, whose name is withheld for the present, the valuable corner estate 481-3 Washington Street, corner LaGrange Street. This property measures about 21 feet on Washington Street and about 70 feet on LaGrange Street, containing about 1400 feet. The assessed value of the estate is \$124,000, \$105,000 on the land and \$19,000 on the building. C. W. Whittier & Bro. acted for the sellers and Eldridge & Keville for the purchasers.

Terens A. Crowley has today conveyed title of the property at 53 Pinckney Street, Beacon Hill, to William J. Herman, who buys for occupancy. Included in the transfer is a five-story building assessed for \$8000 and 429 feet of land assessed for \$11,400 or a total of \$19,400. William C. Codman & Son were the brokers.

Benjamin Fox has conveyed to Edward P. Sanderson a lot of land containing 12,952 feet on Binney Street, Cambridge. This lot, which runs through to Munro Street, is assessed for \$9600. This sale was made through C. W. Whittier & Bro.

Building operations in New England during the week ended May 25, 1926, reached a new high level, according to statistics compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, which showed that \$15,263,400 were expended in building and engineering contracts.

Contracts awarded for the week ended May 25 show a rise of almost \$5,000,000, or 50 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year and an equal gain as compared with last week's figures of construction in New England.

1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914
\$15,263,400	\$10,784,100	\$10,192,000	\$9,582,000	\$9,394,800	\$9,111,000	\$8,850,000	\$8,582,000	\$8,314,000	\$8,046,000	\$7,778,000	\$7,510,000
\$1,443,500	\$1,343,500	\$1,243,500	\$1,143,500	\$1,043,500	\$943,500	\$843,500	\$743,500	\$643,500	\$543,500	\$443,500	\$343,500
\$1,443,500	\$1,343,500	\$1,243,500	\$1,143,500	\$1,043,500	\$943,500	\$843,500	\$743,500	\$643,500	\$543,500	\$443,500	\$343,500
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\$1,443,500	\$1,343,500	\$1,243,500	\$1,143,500	\$1,043,500	\$943,500	\$843,500	\$743,500	\$643,500	\$543,500	\$443,500	\$343,500

ART

Museum Gains Subscribers

Since the first of the year the Museum of Fine Arts has gained 300 more new annual subscribers than the entire total for the year 1925, with six months of the year to run. This does not mean, however, that the museum yet has enough subscribers to enable it to carry on its work and pay maintenance expenses without additional help, for last year there was a deficit of \$42,000, which had to be temporarily made up out of endowment funds, which are held for the acquisition of works of art to be added to the collections. The museum's greatest need today is a sufficiently large maintenance endowment fund of sufficient annual subscriptions to carry on its work and operate without borrowing from any of the funds reserved for acquisitions. If it secures the 3000 annual subscribers, which is the goal set for this year by Treasurer Humphreys, it will be far behind the Metropolitan Museum, which has 14,000 annual subscribers, the Chicago Art Institute, and even the Cleveland Museum of Art.

School of Practical Art
An exhibition of student work in commercial drawing and painting is being held all this week at the studios of the School of Practical Art. One room of the studio is arranged to show the work of the first year students. This group includes an excellent showing of academic or foundation work as well as practical examples of color, design, life drawing, and the various mediums for reproduction. There is a particular appeal to those who are interested in the commercial painting class, that completely line the walls of a room of the studio, while on the tables are arranged pen and ink drawings, catalogue covers, life drawings, etc., all done by advanced students of the school. An unusual feature of this interesting exhibition is one studio that is devoted almost entirely to reproductions of student work that was sold by the school during the past year. Around the walls of the room are hung original oil studies, the work of students in the commercial painting class. The student work throughout the entire exhibition shows what progress has been made and is possible by students trained to become specialists in this particular branch of art work.

LOWELL DEVELOPING 56-ACRE PLAYGROUND

Work on Recreation House at Shedd Park Started

LOWELL, Mass., June 2 (Special)—Work has been started by the park commission on a recreation house at Shedd Park in accordance with the conditions imposed by Freeman B. Shedd, who made the city a gift of 56 acres of land and \$100,000 in money for the development of a recreation center and playground. Thirty-two of the 56 acres will be developed at once.

It was expected last year that the project would be well on its way to completion at this time, but there have been delays. Now the work is to be pushed as rapidly as possible, and it is planned to have the dedication of the field house and park take place at the close of the playground season. The dedication and attending celebration is to be developed into a part of Lowell's centennial anniversary observance this year, and which has been carried out in part in the spring.

Davis & Byam are the architects who designed the field house. The main floor or room which is open on all sides is 50 by 80 feet and in the basement in the rear is a recreation room which is 15 by 50 feet. The general contract was awarded to E. W. Douglas and the work was begun about a week ago.

The arrangements for the celebration and dedication were discussed some time ago and these have been materially changed. The Park Commission will have charge, that board being the playground commission in this city, and co-operating with the park department, of which Clarence M. Weed, principal of the State Normal School, is chairman, will be Lions, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs. Thousands of school children and their instructors will participate in the observance.

Benjamin Fox has conveyed to Edward P. Sanderson a lot of land containing 12,952 feet on Binney Street, Cambridge. This lot, which runs through to Munro Street, is assessed for \$9600. This sale was made through C. W. Whittier & Bro.

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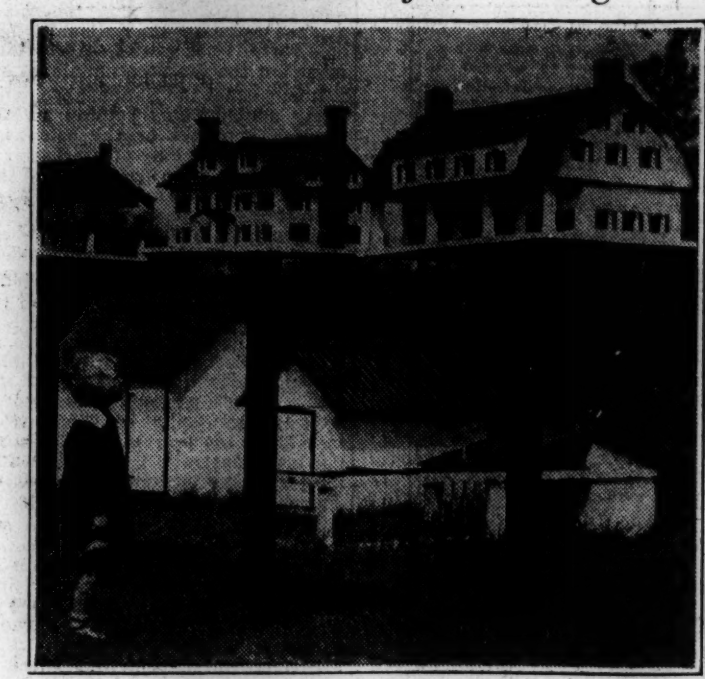
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Houses Rented for a Song



Typical of Many New Birdhouses, Which Often Are Models of the Larger Near-by Residences.

BIRDVILLE REALTY BUSINESS BOOMS

The realty business is booming in Birdville. In conspicuous numbers, along Massachusetts suburban highways this season, may be found newly erected, trim and cozy cottages, designed for the use of feathered neighbors.

Frequently the bird cottage is a model of the larger house that it sits beside; many of them are becoming very carefully made and elaborate. Manufacturers of bird houses, most of which are built by hand artisans, working in little shops, say that this spring an unusually large number has been set up.

Sometimes they are built in colonies, with many on the grounds of an extensive estate, but more frequently they are erected singly. Generally, they are painted in attractive whites and greens, or to match the color plan of the larger house they sit beside. In all cases they are well equipped with the feathered summer residents from the southland, and the rent is paid in song.

WELLESLEY FACULTY ASSOCIATION ELECTS

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 2 (Special)—Elections in the Wellesley Association of Officers and Instructors have been announced for next year by Miss Edith C. Johnson, retiring president. Miss Marion F. Lewis of Hyde Park, Mass., instructor of zoology, will be president, and Miss Elizabeth L. Mann of Chicago, Ill., instructor of rhetoric and composition, secretary-treasurer. Dr. Mary DeKruif of Wellesley and Miss Louise Overacker of St. Helena, Calif., assistant professor of history and government. The social committee will include Mrs. Helen S. Clifton, head of Noaneth House, Wellesley, and Miss Marion F. E. Cooke of North Brookfield, Mass., head of Webb House.

The association, which is the only organization in the college whose membership is open to the entire faculty, has for its purpose the providing of opportunity for the discussion of current college questions and the exchange of ideas between colleges. During the last year plans for faculty insurance and annual personnel boards and research in college teachers have been among the subjects discussed.

BOSTON TO WORCESTER MOTOR LINE PROTESTED

Arguments on the bill brought by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America against the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company and Franklin T. Miller, receiver, seeking to restrict the railway company and the receiver from operating motorbuses between Boston and Worcester, are to be considered by Judge Sanderson of the Supreme Court next Friday.

The judge heard the arguments yesterday, reserving decision. It was insisted that the plaintiffs should have had court permission to bring proceedings against a receiver who is a court representative or officer. The respondents also questioned whether the receiver was bound by an agreement made by the railway not to engage in any new form of transportation not agreed to by the company and street railway union.

RECEPTION FOR B. U. SENIORS

The senior class at the Boston University College of Liberal Arts, numbering 120, will be guests of the college faculty at a reception which will be held this evening at Hotel Vendome at 8 o'clock. In the receiving line will be Dean and Mrs. William W. Warren, Prof. Marshall L. Perrin, Prof. and Mrs. Joseph R. Taylor, Prof. and Mrs. Alexander H. Rice, and Prof. and Mrs. Ralph V. Harlow. The faculty committee in charge of arrangements is composed of George M. Snead, chairman; Thomas R. Mather and Frank Nowak.

MARON-WHITE PLATES FOR 1927 AUTOMOBILE

Manufacture of number plates for motor vehicles for 1927 is well under way at Charlestown State Prison, where the "auto plate shop" has been recently turned out and stored 150,000 pairs of plates for next year's demand. It is announced that 750,000 to 760,000 pairs of 1927 plates will be made, 400,000 for pleasure type cars, 100,000 for trucks, 14,000 to 15,000 for delivery vans and replacement plates and 300 for motorcycles.

The 1927 plates are to have a narrow background with white numerals and letters. The shop is still turning out plates for 1926, although the demand has somewhat lessened. Distribution of more than 700,000 pairs of plates has been made this year to date.

The general strike has been a blessing in disguise, as it demonstrated to the world the British race had not deteriorated, and that not only was willing and able to pay out war debts in full, but also capable of suppressing attempts to subvert state in whatever form they appear, with result that credit of Britain abroad stands as high, if not higher, than ever before.

In view of the success of the new motorship Asturias, in the South American service, returning to England from its maiden voyage only last month, the news that a sister ship, the Alcantara, is to be launched in August next is of special interest.

MUSIC

Richard Moulton

Richard Moulton, pianist of 13 years, gave his first public recital last night in the Needham Theater. In Needham, before a large and well-disposed audience, which gave every evidence of pleasure in his performance.

His program, well devised for the setting forth of his present powers, included the first movement of Beethoven's Sonata Op. 2, No. 3; Pastorale, Variations, Mozart; Valse Caprice, Rubinstein; "Pavillon," Schumann; a Debussy Prelude; an Impromptu, two Valses and three Etudes from Chopin, and the "Liebeslied," and Eighth Hungarian Rhapsody of Liszt.

The young player made an excellent impression by his unaffected platform demeanor and his freedom from mannerisms at the keyboard. Although his execution at the beginning gave evidence that he was not entirely at his ease—a circumstance quite understandable in a young person—his self-possession grew as the program wore on, and it became apparent that he is the possessor of unusual talent, which has been assiduously cultivated, and with excellent results.

Conspicuous among his merits was a tone of much beauty, and a remarkable evenness and fluency of runs and trills when he is not hampered by a feeling that he must rush on to the next task set by the score. More than this, he revealed last night that he has a musical sense, which is of high caliber, and an instruction that has been given him, or any guides to performers set down by composers. Technical perfection, of course, is nowadays a matter of mechanical players. More promising, perhaps, musically, is the high standard of his sense of rhythm, which is of high caliber, and an instruction that has been given him, or any guides to performers set down by composers. Technical perfection, of course, is nowadays a matter of mechanical players. More promising, perhaps, musically, is the high standard of his sense of rhythm, which is of high caliber, and an instruction that has been given him, or any guides to performers set down by composers. 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SALEM TO SLIP
BACK 100 YEARSChestnut Street, During
Celebration, to Picture
Its Early History

SALEM, Mass., June 2 (Special).—A feature of Salem's tercentenary celebration next month, which will perhaps best convey to the thousands of visitors the Salem town of olden days, will be the "Street Fair," which will be staged on Chestnut Street on Thursday, July 8. From 10 in the morning until 8 in the evening this street, called one of the most beautiful in New England, will go back to scenes of the early days of Salem.

Ten of the stately mansions, with some of their gardens, will be open to the public on that day for a small entrance fee. This is the only affair on the celebration program, aside from the official banquet, to which admission fee will be charged. This has been necessary to regulate in some degree the crowds which will probably want to get a glimpse of these mansions.

The street, gardens and houses will be gay with quaint and hand-somely gowned men and women. Children will be busy with old-time games and activities. There will be old-fashioned dances staged in one of the gardens and an old-fashioned croquet game played in the old-time stately dignified manner will occupy another garden. Strolling musicians and singers will be heard as they wander up and down the street and there will be also, for music, the famous Salem Cadet Band.

Groups of quaintly garbed people will be posed on the steps, with beautiful historic doorways for a background. The Gibraltar woman will be selling her wares, while the town crier will give all the news "old style." Many of the old-time familiar characters will be seen strolling about the street.

There will be booths displayed in proper setting where one may purchase souvenirs of Salem, books, bundle handkerchiefs, the rich, luscious pound and election cakes and Jim-Crows, so dear to all children, also baskets and foreign imports such as Salem's famous ships brought from across the sea.

Luncheon will be served by panteled girls. There will be a loan exhibit of paintings and other rare, priceless and unusual things taken from the old homes of Salem. Refreshments will be served in historic Hamilton Hall and in the Huntington and Pickering gardens.

ALIEN WAR VETERANS
TO RETURN HOMEMany Apply for Passage to
America Under New Law

Applications for transatlantic passage to this country by alien veterans of the American military and naval forces, who served this country during the World War, but were prevented from returning to the United States by the quota regulations of the Immigration Restriction Act, are being received by the steamship companies in some numbers, according to Charles C. Dasey, passenger manager of the Boston office of the Cunard Line. The entry of these aliens is now permissible, regardless of quota restrictions, under a new law, effective when President Coolidge signed the bill on May 26.

Under the new law, an alien veteran, his wife and unmarried children under 18 years of age, are now admissible to the United States as non-quota immigrants. This law will be in force for one year. The procedure for those coming to this country is to apply to any American consul abroad, with proof of his services as an alien veteran, who served the United States at any time between April 5, 1917, and Nov. 12, 1918, and receive a non-quota immigration visa. The wife or children who accompany him to the United States or who follow him not more than six months after his entry, may also obtain non-quota immigration visas.

Aliens of this class, already in the United States, and desiring to bring his wife and children to this country, must first go abroad, prove his services to the country, and then re-enter under the non-quota visa, provided that he wishes to bring his family in without the quota restrictions. Furthermore, the new law permits alien veterans to become naturalized in this country, without much of the red tape that the average alien must go through. Veteran aliens may become citizens by merely filing his petition for naturalization and taking the oath of allegiance in open court. This exemption from the usual requirements of naturalization procedure is granted for two years, ending May 26, 1928.

THEATERS

E. E. Clive Honored

Upward of 150 well-wishers of the resident company at the Copley Theater gathered at the Copley-Plaza Hotel early last evening to tender a testimonial dinner to the company's director, E. E. Clive. Members of the company stayed until time to prepare for the evening performance at the theater, and were applauded as they departed. Mary Young, current guest star at the Copley, and her husband, John Craig, also attended.

Quincy Kirby, long treasurer of the Boston Theater, as toastmaster, drew from his store of humorous reminiscences of theater life, and read a jocular poem, written for the occasion. He declared that the Copley Theater is carrying on the fine acting tradition of the Boston Museum and the Boston Theater, and said that he regarded Mr. Clive as the best all-around actor he has ever seen.

Mr. Clive was complimented by Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State, speaking for Governor Fuller, and by Senator Henry G. Wells. John Craig read a laudable allegory of his own composition, and declared that the Copley Theater company is making stage history in Boston. Modestly accepting the testimony as a tribute to the Copley organization as a whole, Mr. Clive entertained the gathering with an anecdote of his early theater experiences in England with "fit-up" companies.

He said he felt a special significance in the presence of John Craig and Mary Young, because of the high standards of their company's work at the Castle Square Theater over a long period of years. He felt that through the Copley Theater has been linked up with the tradition of the fine Boston companies of the past, and it was the ambition of the resident company at the Copley Theater to be worthy of that tradition by doing the best things in drama.

"I am proud of the company," he said. "They are all good fellows, and because they are all good fellows the Copley Theater is now on the crest of the wave. They have all worked hard and willingly, and worked at all hours of their own volition, to such result that not once this season has the voice of the prompter been heard in the Copley Theater." At the close of his remarks John Craig led the company in cheers for Mr. Clive.

With Mrs. Clive and their small son, Mr. Clive is sailing for England Sunday to secure new plays for next season.

The committee in charge included Benjamin B. Cheney, Leon R. Eyges, Mrs. Edward F. Gray, Arthur D. Hill, Edwin J. Lewis Jr., Mrs. Richard Saltonstall, Henry G. Wells and Henry A. Wyman.

LYNN LEGION POST
WILL INITIATE 1000

Lynn Post No. 6 of the American Legion will induce between 750 and 1000 candidates, mostly from the General Electric Works, June 10, under the bright glare of searchlights playing on the athletic field at the Lynn plant of the company and in the presence of high officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard, together with high officials of the Commonwealth and the American Legion and other veterans' organizations.

Governor Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant Governor Frank G. Allen, State Treasurer William S. Youngman and Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook will represent Massachusetts officialdom at the ceremonies. Maj. Gen. Preston Brown, commanding the First Army Corps Area; Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Commander of the First Naval District, and Col. L. H. Moses, commanding the marines at Charlestown Navy Yard, will be among the military and naval officers present. John R. McQuigg, national commander, will head prominent Legion officials in attendance.

U. S. SUPREME COURT
TO RULE ON SEIZURES

WASHINGTON, June 2 (P).—The Supreme Court will give special consideration to a case from Rhode Island, involving the right of the Federal Government to confiscate vessels and vehicles, seized by state officers while transporting liquor. Agreeing with government counsel that the point should be settled as soon as possible, the court decided today to "hear" the case on Oct. 4, ahead of the regular order.

The proceedings involve the Ray of Block Island, Providence motorboat seized by the police and turned over by them to the federal authorities. In this and similar cases the decisions of the lower courts are conflicting.

BANGOR-SEMINARY
ELECTS NEW TRUSTEE

BANGOR, Me., June 2 (P).—At the annual meeting last night of the trustees of Bangor Theological Seminary, the Rev. Asa M. Parker of Bridgewater, Mass., a graduate in the class of 1910, was elected a member of the board. Arrangements were made for a campaign to raise \$100,000 for the erection of a fireproof building to house the 36,000 volumes of the seminary library. Graduation exercises will take place on Wednesday night.

LONG CRUISE FOR YACHT

Speejects II of Boston, auxiliary steel-hulled motor yacht, owned by Albert Y. Gowen, Cleveland manufacturer, is lying in the yacht anchorage off Rowe's Wharf awaiting favorable conditions to put to sea on an extended cruise. The Speejects cleared from the shipyard of George Lawley & Sons on the Neponset yesterday to go to sea but fog delayed the start. The schooner has been completely refitted and has been rigged with a Marconi mainmast and fore staysail rig.

FACTORY SCHEDULE REDUCED

HARTFORD, Conn., June 2 (P).—Frank Cheney, Jr., president of Cheney Brothers, Manchester, silk manufacturers, said last night that owing to a quiet period in the silk trade the factory schedule has been reduced from 48 to 43 hours a week in most of its departments. This has been put into effect by shutting down those departments Saturday mornings. About 4200 employees are affected.

DR. MEIKLEJOHN HONORED

AMHERST, Mass., June 2 (P).—Alexander Meiklejohn, famed president of Amherst College, was elected an honorary member of the class of 1926 at the senior chapel exercises at Amherst today. The honor was conferred in absentia. The class of 1926 is the last "Meiklejohn class" to graduate at that college. The former Amherst head now is a member of the philosophy department at the University of Wisconsin.

CITY TO WIDEN STREETS

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 2 (Special).—Report of a special committee on a street widening plan involving the purchase of buildings on North Church, Eagle and Main Streets, and the widening of Eagle and North Church Streets to permit four-way traffic in addition to street cars, was adopted last night by the city council. The estimated cost of carrying through the plan is \$250,000.

RUSSELL CASE
AIRED IN HOUSEBritish Home Secretary
Gives Reasons for Exclusion
of Prominent American

LONDON, June 2 (P).—The recent refusal of the British Government to permit Charles Edward Russell, American Socialist, to land at Plymouth has had a thorough airing in the House of Commons.

Lieutenant-Commander Joseph M. Kenworthy, Labor, asked the Home Secretary, Sir William Jönsson-Russell, why Mr. Russell "should have been insulated by being refused permission to land."

The Home Secretary reiterated previous statements that Mr. Russell had been excluded because of advice that the Free State had prohibited his landing at Queenstown. He added that since then Mr. Russell had been informed that he may enter England if he promises not to go to the Free State.

Commander Kenworthy asked if Sir William were aware that Mr. Russell "was one of our warmest supporters in the United States before the entry of that country into the war." He demanded to know why, "because the Irish Free State in the exercise of its judgment and discretion, which is not wish him to land in Ireland, this gentleman should be insulated by being refused permission to land in England."

Supported Britain During War
The Home Secretary replied, "I have already told the honorable member that the Irish Free State, a country which is on friendly relations with us and which is part of the Empire, in their discretion decided that this gentleman could not land in Ireland."

"I had no objection to his landing in this country. When he arrived at Plymouth he was asked to go on to Southampton, where we were sending fuller instructions. He went on to Cherbourg instead of Southampton and has made no further request to enter this kingdom. If he desired to do so there is no reason whatever why he should not enter England."

Commander Kenworthy again asked whether the "Home Secretary was aware of Mr. Russell's support of England before the United States entered the war."

"I heard it stated, but that has nothing to do with the case," the Home Secretary replied. "He is an American traveler and I see no reason why he should not enter this country."

Nothing Against Mr. Russell
Mr. Russell recently declined to go to England on the understanding that he would not visit the Free State. He is now in France.

Col. Josiah C. Wedgewood, Labor, asked why the Free State could not do its own work if it wanted to keep Mr. Russell out of Ireland.

"It is dignified," he asked, "for the British police, to do the work of the Irish Free State when there is nothing against him in this country?"

The Home Secretary replied that there was very easy transit between southern Ireland and England. Arrangements had been made for a long time between the Free State and England that the Dublin government should halt the flow of undesirable aliens through Ireland into England, and England had the same reciprocal arrangement.

Lieut.-Col. Reginald Applin, Conservative, asked the Home Secretary if he were aware that Mr. Russell was employed in supporting the British military mission in their propaganda. The Home Secretary said he had not that information, but if Colonel Applin said it was true, he, of course, accepted it.

D. F. DILLON NAMED
FOR SUPERIOR COURTGovernor Names Palmer Man
for Freeman Seat

Governor Fuller today nominated David F. Dillon, of Palmer, as justice of the Superior Court to fill the seat formerly held by Judge Franklin Freeman.

Mr. Dillon was born in Palmer, attended the public schools there, was graduated from Tufts College in 1896 and from the University of Michigan law school in 1900. He was admitted to the bar in 1899, and has practiced law in Palmer ever since. He was appointed special justice of the district court of Eastern Hampden County in 1902 and appointed justice of the same court by former Governor Cox in 1923.

Seeks More Honors

Keystone View Co.
Mrs. William Harrington
Newton Woman Who Recently Won
Speech Readers' Guild Prize

Mrs. William Harrington of Newton has entered her name for the National Speech Reading Tournament to be held in Philadelphia on June 23 as a part of the sesquicentennial celebration. Mrs. Harrington recently won the \$50 prize in a speech-reading contest conducted by the "Speech Readers' Guild" at its clubhouse, 339 Commonwealth Avenue.

SPEECH READING
TOURNEY PLANNEDNewton Woman to Compete
at Philadelphia

The Speech Readers' Guild was organized in Boston 10 years ago starting as a club among men and women who studied lip reading seriously for their own use. The object was both to consider problems peculiar to themselves, their own progress in lip reading, and social intercourse. The club grew to such numbers that it assumed the name of guild. It has a membership of more than 600 and occupies a pleasant house where the members gather for classes in lip reading and other subjects, for contests and general good times.

Dr. Roy H. Gilpatrick has recently been elected president, succeeding Miss Mildred Kennedy, who has just completed a 10-year term. Since childhood Mrs. Harrington has read speech from the movement of the lips. She is a home woman who is actively interested in all that pertains to speech reading and speech readers.

LIBRARY WORKERS
TELL OF ADVANCESCo-operation With Schools and
Museums a Factor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 2 (Special).—Co-operation between schools and the City Library, Natural History Museum and Art Museum has played a more important part than ever before in increasing the usefulness of the three inter-linked institutions, reports read at the annual meeting of the City Library Association yesterday afternoon. More than 1,400,000 books were circulated by the library during the year and \$287 new readers were enrolled.

Mrs. Grace Pettis Johnson, director of the Museum of Natural History, urged the need of larger quarters to provide additional classroom space and an ample lecture room to accommodate the increasing number of lecture courses being presented yearly.

Miss Eleanor A. Wade, curator at the Art Museum, said that the influence of the museum has been greatly broadened by affiliation with the public schools. Observation in a natural history museum, she said, is a natural foundation of education. What the eye cannot see remains with us," she said, citing the formation of a museum club in one of the junior high schools as an example of the interest taken by students in the arts. Forty drawing classes were conducted by Samuel E. Armour with highly satisfactory results.

All officers of the City Library Association were re-elected at the annual meeting. President Nathan D. Bill, chief contributor to the fund for a new William Packard Memorial Building by the collection of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, sketched plans for the completion of Springfield's Art Center in the future. A net gain of 7216 volumes for the library was reported.

CLOTHIERS APPOINT
NATIONAL DELEGATES

At the annual conference of presidents and secretaries of the state associations in Chicago, Ill., June 7 to 9, the New England Retail Clothiers' and Furnishers' Association will be represented by Robert H. Graham, president, and J. A. Spelman, secretary. Mr. Graham is the merchandise manager for the Jordan Marsh Company.

This conference, on matters pertaining to the association and the industry, will be held by the officers of the national association in their new headquarters, the Apparel Industries Building, which will be devoted exclusively to firms in the men's and boys' wear industry.

SEQUICENTENNIAL
COMMISSION NAMED

WASHINGTON, June 2 (P).—Three members of the United States Vermont Sesquicentennial Commission were appointed today by President Coolidge. They are John S. Fargo of Old Bennington, Walter H. Crockett of Burlington, and Addison E. Cudworth of South Londonderry, Vt. A celebration commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth birthday of the State will be held in Vermont in August, 1927.

YALE'S REORGANIZED
COUNCIL IS ELECTED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 2 (P).—Eight undergraduates of the class of 1927 and six from the class of 1925 were elected to the reorganized student council at Yale here last night. The council has as its duties the enforcing of the honor system and the general conduct of the undergraduate body.

The men elected were: Philip W. Bunnell, Scranton, Pa.; Allen M. Look, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.; Lawrence M. Noble, Syracuse, N. Y.; John H. G. Pierson, New York City; Russell E. Post, Hartford, Conn.; Anson P. Stokes Jr., Washington, D. C.; Greely Sturdivant Jr., Portland, Me.; and Guy Richards, Woodmere, L. I., all of the class of 1927. Dana T. Bartholomew, Ansonia, Conn.; Charles F. Bingham, New Haven, Conn.; Russell Dubuque, Ia.; George W. Haigh, Newport, R. I.; Arthur C. Robertson, Cambridge, Mass.; Launcelot P. Ross, Scarsdale, N. Y.

PRINTERS ELECT
NEW UNION HEADJames M. Lynch, President
of Typographical Body, Is
Defeated by C. P. Howard

INDIANAPOLIS, June 2 (P).—Charles P. Howard of Chicago, heading the "Progressive Party" of the International Typographical Union, apparently has been elected president of the organization on the face of virtually complete returns, received by mail from last Wednesday's election.

James M. Lynch, for more than a quarter of a century a prominent labor leader and for many years president of the Typographical Union, went down to defeat as head of the administration party.

Disaffection over the administration's action in advancing the age of eligibility for the union's old age pension from 60 years to 65 years, and requiring all members should pay a minimum pension and a monthly fund assessment of \$1.50 monthly, caused opponents of Mr. Lynch to center their attack on him, it was said by administration leaders today.

J. W. Hays of Minneapolis, secretary-elect.

STUDENTS' ART WORK
ACHIEVES SUCCESSCommendable Exhibit Being
Held by George School

Colorful and artistic, this year's exhibition of work by students at the Vesper George School of Art, Boston, now in progress, is one of the most interesting the school has ever held. There is a touch of technique about all the work on view that speaks more of the professional than the amateur. Indeed, a gratifying number of the students already have achieved the fruits of success in having their work purchased to be brought out later as a stage setting, a block print, wall paper design, a woman's shoe.

Although the school teaches the fine arts, its policy is to provide such training as will fit the student to fill a position in some one of the many branches of applied art. The traditions of the past are used to the development of art in sympathy with the present age and progress. Therefore, while there is an exhibition much that is on the conservative forms of color, line and composition, the predominating note is modern.

A dozen stage settings are an unusual feature of the exhibit. These miniature stages have been carefully designed, colored and lighted. The sweeping curves of a scene called "night," are especially beautiful for the suggestion of quiet, empty spaces that yet seem filled with a myriad of things.

With these is displayed a small model stage completely equipped with all modern lighting devices by means of which the students can experiment with different effects of light and color.

Numerous stage masks are shown, among them some unique characterizations. Two decorative screens command much attention. One shows a large tiger in his native jungle, the other is a beautiful composition of "soft-furred monkeys on a background of blurred blues."

The exhibit will continue through this week from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. at the school, 131 Columbus Avenue.

AERIAL INVITATIONS
FOR MUSICAL FETE

Aerial invitations to the garden party on the grounds of the Henry W. Longfellow estate on Friday are being directed to the school to the Governor, Alvan T. Fuller, Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols of Boston and Major Edwin Quian of Cambridge by Massachusetts National Guard and Reserve pilots.

The invitations will be enclosed in red, white and blue cardboard envelopes with red, white and blue streamers attached to give them smooth sailing paths from the air-planes. The fete is to be held in the afternoon and evening in aid of Cambridge Neighborhood House.

Princess and Princess Lady, Toumanoff of Russia, now residing in Boston, and who were honor guests at an informal at-home given yesterday by Mrs. Henry M. Williams of Brattle Street, Cambridge, are to appear in a musical program at the fete.

In addition to the Russian program in the afternoon there will be solo dances on the lawn by Dana Steveling and Lillian Duncan and a group of old-fashioned dances given by the dramatic club of the Neighborhood House. The Neighborhood Players will give a pantomime, "Harlequinade," in the evening, and the Knickerbocker Quartet will sing. Outdoor movies are to be shown, and the final number will be a dance, "Moonlight Sonata."

Supper will be served under the direction of Mrs. Harold W. Read and light refreshments under Miss Katharine Cornell. The Longfellow Garden will be made a terminus on that day for the Blue Line Royal busses.

MASONIC TEMPLE FUND
HAS REACHED \$1,800,000

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 2 (Special).—Providence Masons, with \$1,800,000 in hand, will continue their campaign for a fund of \$2,500,000 for their new temple, but the actual construction work will begin within six weeks and go forward without interruption. Past Grand Master William L. Sweet, general chairman, says there is no doubt but the fund will be completed. Throughout the campaign organization "teams" have voted to remain intact and to continue to solicit subscriptions. Although the intensive campaign has closed, the momentum it has given the project will complete the fund, says Mr. Sweet.

The land on which the big eight-story building will stand and cleared of buildings which were movable and one remaining will be torn down. This land was purchased originally in part by Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. It was later added to by purchases by Scottish Rite bodies and the site with a value of \$130,000 was presented to the Masonic Temple Trust, the Shriner's subordinating their plan to build a mosque there to the idea of erecting a temple for all Masons on Capitol Hill, opposite the State House.

WELLESLEY ESTATE
EXHIBITS PLANNEDHunnewell and Baltzell Gar-
dens to Welcome Public

Walter Hunnewell and Dr. William H. Baltzell of Wellesley have joined with the owners of estates who are co-operating with the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture for Women at Grotton in offering the public opportunities to view notable works of landscape gardening and design. The Hunnewell and Baltzell gardens at Wellesley will be open for inspection from 2 to 6 in the afternoon on June 4.

The Hunnewell garden is especially noted at this season for its rhododendrons, azaleas and Italian garden clipped evergreens. The Baltzell garden is famed for its extensive lawn, specimen trees and formal pool gardens.

The showing of these gardens is the third and final event of the spring garden exhibition program, which has been carried on as a feature of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Lowthorpe School. Mrs. F. L. W. Richardson and Mrs. J. Wells Farley, members of the Lowthorpe board of directors, are joint chairmen of the committee in charge of the garden showings.

OLD HOME WEEK PLANS MADE

CONCORD, N. H., June 2 (P).—Henry H. Metcalf of this city was yesterday re-elected president of the New Hampshire Old Home Week Association. Plans were discussed for the observance of Old Home Week this year, Aug. 14 to 21. Old Home Week observance is designed to bring back to towns in New Hampshire former residents, many of whom now live outside the borders of the Granite State.

AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY

PITTSBURGH, June 2.—American Bridge Company has received an order for 200 tons of steel for a bridge between Ambridge and Woodlawn, Pa.

Chandler & Co.

TREMONT STREET, NEAR WEST BOSTON ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

Sharp Price Concession in

New Silk Dresses

of the better grade Crepe Roma, Fine Georgettes, Crepe Elizabeth and Flat Crepe

39.50

\$75, \$65, 59.50, 49.50 are the usual prices of these dresses

NAVY, BLACK, COPEN, COCOA, TAN, ROSE, GREEN

Afternoon Dresses with gilt and bead embroidery.

Street Dresses with contrasting silk appliques.

Semi-Sport Dresses with beautiful hand embroidery.

It is our practice to faithfully study the needs of women, and buy accordingly. If we can buy at great reductions (as in this sale), and pass the savings on, so much the better. It hardly seems possible that such fashionable dresses in such fine materials could be sold at 39.50. If every woman could realize just how smart these dresses are, we doubt if any would be left by noon Tomorrow.

Note the low prices of these

Fine Twill Coats

For Women and Misses. Included are many reversible
faile and checkara coats

\$25

Splendid values at this low price.

MOLE SQUIRREL COLLARS, LANTERN SLEEVES, PLEATING, SQUIRREL COLLARS AND EDGES. NAVY, BLACK, TANS

NOT just 25.00 coats but coats that usually sell for much higher prices. Coats of much finer workmanship, much better materials, and in the season's newest colors at 25.00. The season's most stylish models.

Special—Charmeen, Reversible Satin and Crepe de Chine Coats 29.50

All over New England, Century Brand Silk Stockings, lisle tops and soles, are known for their beauty, luster, long wear, snug fit, and durability of its texture.



"Century Brand" Pure Dye Silk Stockings, lisle tops and soles in the season's newest colors 1.85.

Century Brand
All Silk Chiffon Stockings6000 Pairs—Full Fashioned—In White and Thirty-eight of the Season's
Newest Shades and Colors—Every Size in Each Color—Pure Dye

1.85

Century Brand Pure Silk Chiffon Stockings, lisle lined garter top and sole. 1.85

Century Brand Silk Chiffon Stockings, white and colors most in demand. 1.85

Century Brand Silk Chiffon Stockings are extra long, extra elastic. 1.85

Century Brand Silk Chiffon Stockings are the best wearing quality. 1.85

FOR wear on the holiday and throughout the summer, there is nothing finer in stockings than those of all silk chiffon. When every thread is of quality silk—when the weave is fine and clear—fashioned—and the colors you would see on the Boulevard or at the races at Auteuil—very little remains to be said. For actual value in fine appearance, and long wear, you cannot buy better chiffon silk stockings at any price.

These stockings do not deteriorate by being put away for future use. In view of this fact, it is advisable to buy now by the dozen pairs, and put them away until needed.

SENATOR BORAH READY TO FIGHT STATE DRY POLL

Campaign Against Referenda by Units to Be on Own Initiative, He Says

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, intends to follow up his campaign against compulsory military training in the states, but he said he would do so on his own initiative and on his own responsibility.

The Idaho Senator formally launched his campaign before the Presbyterian General Assembly at Baltimore Sunday, and after this speech, Orrville S. Poland, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League in New York, announced that the Senator would be asked to visit that State and campaign for the drys against Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr., a Republican, who is up for re-election in November.

"I have received no invitation from the Anti-Saloon League to speak in New York or elsewhere," Senator Borah said. "I cannot deal with invitations until they come to me."

"I have my own views about this matter and on my own initiative and on my own responsibility I shall from now on as occasions arise, present those views."

"After Congress adjourns there are several questions which will be decided before the people and I doubt very much if any organization will want to become responsible for my views on the different questions."

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The speech of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, before the Presbyterian General Assembly at Baltimore has found echoes far beyond the boundaries of Maryland.

Mr. Borah metaphorically snapped his fingers at the logy of state rights which the wets have been setting up. The doctrine of each state doing for itself the meaning of the Constitution and its obligation to carry out and obey it was shot to pieces at the Battle of the Wilderness, he declared. A referendum, if it means permitting the states to decide for themselves, will result in constitutional anarchy, he added.

Senator Borah has received numerous telegrams and letters commending his Baltimore speech and not one objecting to it.

Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, expressed appreciation of the speech, saying that he agreed thoroughly with what Senator Borah had said.

"A Great Speech," Walsh

Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, commended the speech highly and indicated that he expected to prepare a statement on the subject of referenda very shortly. His views and those of Senator Borah are very similar, one expressing the dry stand in the Democratic ranks and the other the cry position in the Republican camp.

Senator Walsh said that not only did he approve of what Mr. Borah had said in regard to the Constitution but he thought it was a great speech.

Referring to Mr. Borah's speech, Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, said:

"I think Mr. Borah's arguments are absolutely sound and unanswerable. He has pointed out the line on which the fight has to be made and on which it will be made. I see no reason for this maneuvering around and taking referenda on the dry law. It seems to me like a safety valve political juggling and as something which ought not be seriously considered. There are other vital issues before the public and why should the liquor question be made an exception to the purpose of a referendum that accomplishes nothing of itself? A way is provided by law to settle a matter of this kind. It is perfectly legitimate to entertain views opposed to the law, but so long as the law is the law it is the duty of a good American to obey it."

James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, agreed with the portion of Mr. Borah's speech insisting that the Constitution must either be obeyed or amended, but disagreed with the Senator from Idaho in his opposition to proposed liquor referenda.

Called "Too Legalistic"

"I disagree with Mr. Borah because I believe he is too legalistic. I know of no one who has contended that the referendum will be any more than advisory. In a subject that interests so many of our citizens intimately I think that the representatives of the several states have a right to the views of their constituents through a referendum. Prohibition is not comparable to any other public question, although Mr. Borah takes the position that the representatives of the people, under our representative form of government, must settle this question for them. We settle most questions under that plan, which is perfectly proper, in my opinion, but this seems to be an exception. I have no personal interest because my State, Michigan, has, on two occasions, voted bone dry, so that for me a referendum would have only academic interest."

Some political observers in Washington are putting different interpretations on Mr. Borah's speech, connecting it with 1928 presidential possibilities. This angle is causing some comment here.

MILITARY DRILL
BAN ADVOCATED

(Continued from Page 1)

for the war, those who believe that the settlement of international disputes should be contrived through the promotion of good will and the establishment of machinery like the World Court, must strive to stem the growth of militarism in this country. If they cannot do so they may as well despair of international co-operation which alone can end war.

Presidents, deans, head masters, faculties, students and parents should be informed, through every available agency of publicity, of the

correct interpretation of the Morrill Land Grant Act and of the Massachusetts state law allowing exemption from military drill.

The authorities of Boston University and the high school principals of the State have initiated the campaign against compulsory military training. Now it is up to the citizens of Massachusetts.

Concerning the extent of military training in Massachusetts schools today, the report lists the following cities in which it is provided:

"Boston, Gloucester, Fall River, Leominster, Lowell, Methuen, Wakefield, Winthrop, Weston and Weymouth maintain compulsory drill; and New Bedford, Taunton, Lexington, Wilmington and Shrewsbury, which provide a voluntary system. In one of these, notably Winthrop, this drill consists of little more than close order marching."

Two cities, Gloucester and New Bedford, have introduced the Junior R. O. T. C. Compulsory. The R. O. T. C. Compulsory makes the R. O. T. C. compulsory.

"In Boston, 14,300 boys between the ages of 12 and 19 are in the high schools and over 6000 in the intermediate or ninth grade are required to take military drill under the compulsory system inaugurated by the School Committee in 1863. The city pays its eight military instructors (reserve officers in the United States Army) and its two armors out of the city taxes and spends for this item some \$30,000 annually."

"In those communities where the training is optional the drill instructor usually acts as general recruiter and the two armors out of the city taxes and spends for this item some \$30,000 annually."

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SWEDISH SONGS GREET GUESTS

Ovation Given Crown Prince and Princess at Metropolitan Opera House

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 2.—Gustavus Adolphus, Crown Prince of Sweden, and Crown Princess Louise were greeted on their return here from Washington by a welcome of song at the Metropolitan Opera House, in which 600 male singers from 58 Swedish singing societies in 50 cities took part. The concert was under the auspices of the American Union of Swedish Singers.

The Crown Prince entered his box in the golden horseshoe at the opera house, which was decorated with Swedish and American colors, amid the cheers and applause of a gathering of 4000 persons while the chorus sang "The King's Song" in Swedish.

He responded to this ovation by an address in Swedish in the language of the singers on preserving the tradition of the songs of his country and paying tribute to the power of music in uniting the nations.

Not a Sea of Forgetfulness

"It has told me better than many words that the sea that intervenes between Europe and America is not a sea of forgetfulness separating the Swedish stock that took root in this country from that which remains in Sweden," the Crown Prince said.

"Perhaps the very distance between us lends strength to the ties that bind us."

"There is a wonderful power in song—a power of uniting and harmonizing. There is a feeling of community and of participation in a common culture in the language of the song. For song is national in showing the peculiar genius of a people and at the same time is international because it is understood by all."

"The report points out further that a senior R. O. T. C. is maintained at Harvard College, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. It is noted that at Boston University compulsory military training has been abolished by order of Daniel L. Marsh, president.

"Two colleges in this State will continue compulsory military training," the report says. "But the War Department does not plan to stop here. Its purpose, apparently, is to go on, putting military training into one school after another until all boys over 14 years of age enrolled in the educational institutions of the United States are being drilled to take part in war." The report then quotes Robert G. Davis, Adjutant-General in the War Department.

"The continuation of compulsory training in such schools as may have it has the unqualified approval of the War Department and it would look with disfavor upon the abolishment of the same."

In the foreword of the report it is emphasized that "we are living in days so near the Great War that its passions and hot partisanship are not yet dead. Thus it is that certain topics relating to our national policy are extremely difficult of sane and ordered consideration. One of these is the problem of military training."

A Call for Action

"The way of peace is not easy nor simple. There are dangers from without and within, and we would be dwelling in a fool's paradise to claim that all men of this or any nation are motivated by considerations of justice and good will. Just how proper preparation should be made by our country to meet the danger of war is a question upon which this committee is divided. This is a question which it does not seek to settle. One thing it unites its members."

"They all agree that the building up of a huge war machine on the basis of compulsory military training would make for war and not for peace. Such military and naval establishments were the expressions of the fears and conflicts of the European nations and played a large part in bringing on the Great War. It is because our preparedness program is developing features dangerously akin to the militarism we enlisted to fight in 1917 that this pamphlet is sent forth."

"Today to an extent that most of us have never dreamed of, military training is being forced upon our young men in high school and college. Other large numbers, encouraged by the War Department, are voluntarily undertaking military training. That is to say, in this country large and increasing numbers of our students, the potential leaders of tomorrow, are being trained for war in such fashion that they accept the inevitability of conflict."

"Accompanying this tremendous increase in military education we find no evidence of any adequate instruction in American principles, little instruction as to the causes of war, the part played by the foreign policy of a nation in bringing on the occasion for conflict, little instruction in regard to our own foreign policies, our own wars, and the united efforts of many kinds now being made to eliminate the causes of war and to insure the peaceful settlement of international disputes. We are doing little or nothing, in other words, to offset the militarization of the mind of our youth."

CORDIS MILLS TO CLOSE

MILLBURY, Mass., June 2 (AP)—Following the vote of the stockholders of the Cordis Mills, devoted to textile manufacture, to liquidate the corporation, came the announcement that the plant here employing about 200 will close about July 1. Some of the employees will be sent to other mills operated by the company. After the closing, which will come when the present stock on hand is exhausted, the entire property of the company including the mill buildings, machinery, water rights, tenement house and garages will be sold.

Called Nation to Duty

In the course of the same address, Mr. Coolidge declared that enforcement of prohibition was one of the "problems which must be taken directly to the American people," and added:

"This Government is their Government. These laws are their laws. They formed their Government and enacted their laws with all due solemnity. There is not a nation of inebriates. They are not a people who can be charged with being hypocrites. They have no patience with anarchy."

Now, what the ardent drys of the country would like to extort from Calvin Coolidge is as definite a stand for prohibition as he delivered on behalf of law enforcement of the state governor. Drys concede that at present there seems no likelihood of inducing the President to do this. Yet they say in the next breath that the situation may develop whereby the President may advocate the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law for themselves and not merely in terms of law enforcement.

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all the world. Music is an international language."

Pride in Swedish-Americans

He told of the pride of the royal family of Sweden over the success and position attained by those who have come from Sweden to this country and the service which they have rendered to the country of their adoption.

Upon arriving at the Opera House, the royal visitors were greeted by Otto H. Kahn, Henry Rogers Winthrop, Frederick W. Allen and Charles E. Mitchell. During the concert they occupied J. Pierpont Morgan's box.

The Crown Prince and Princess went to East Orange, N. J., to attend the commencement exercises at Upsala College, a Swedish Lutheran institution. In the afternoon they were entertained by Dr. John Grier Hobson, president of Princeton, where the Crown Prince received the degree of doctor of laws in recognition of his archaeological research and study. They then proceeded to the Sesqui-centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

NOMINATION PAPERS
BEING DISTRIBUTED

September Primaries Next on Political Activity List

Nomination papers for Massachusetts candidates in the September primaries are being distributed, Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State, announces. They are being given out at the State House and are available through all city and town clerks in the Commonwealth.

Except in the case of candidates for the Legislature, the papers must be filed with the election commissioners or registrars of voters before 5 p. m. Aug. 6. Representatives to the Legislature have until Aug. 20 to file their papers.

At the election on Nov. 2 there will be chosen a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Auditor, Attorney General, Governor's Council, and an entire Legislature.

The primaries will be held on Sept. 14.

DRYS WANT PRESIDENT TO LEAD
FORCES OF PROHIBITION IN 1928

Foresee Situation Calling for as Outspoken a Stand for Eighteenth Amendment as He Took for Law Enforcement at Governors' Conference

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, June 1.—What is Calvin Coolidge's "real" attitude on the question of prohibition? Is he a dry or is he a wet? Does he favor modification or advocate Volsteadism? Would he oppose liberalization of the law if the Republican Party indicated a desire to espouse it?

Barring only the question of Mr. Coolidge's political intentions in 1928, nothing affecting him is a livelier matter of curiosity than the answers to the questions just tabulated. If prohibition continues to gain momentum as an issue, in the same ratio it has forced to the forefront this spring, President Coolidge's stand on it may easily interest the country more than his views about another term.

Wide sections of the people already consider his prohibition views of paramount importance. Some politicians go so far as to predict that they will determine Mr. Coolidge's political future. The drys, who confidentially concede that prohibition will in all probability be the dividing line between the parties in 1928, would be happy if between now and then—no sooner, the better—the President would reveal "evangelical zeal" in the dry cause. If he would, leading drys assert, he would not only give their cause an outstanding leader but make himself the logical candidate of the prohibitionist element of the whole country. He would be invincible, drys contend, in that rôle.

Refers to Public Record

Mr. Coolidge takes his stand on his public record and public utterances, and refers the curious, drys and wets alike, to them for light on his prohibitionist attitude.

As to "law enforcement," the President stands four square to the wind. He is uncompromisingly for enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law, as long as they are on the statute books. Perhaps his most ringing declaration on that score was his speech to the governor's conference at the White House on Oct. 20, 1923, within 90 days of his becoming President.

"This is not a political question," Mr. Coolidge said, discussing prohibition enforcement. "It cannot be made a political question. If there be any principle which has been established by time, by common consent and by the unqualified assertion of fundamental and statute law, it is that executives are the law-enforcing officers of this Nation. If this were not so, there would be no warrant for the present gathering, and I can conceive but one opinion on this, in which every responsible element must concur."

Called Nation to Duty

In the course of the same address, Mr. Coolidge declared that enforcement of prohibition was one of the "problems which must be taken directly to the American people," and added:

"This Government is their Government. These laws are their laws. They formed their Government and enacted their laws with all due solemnity. There is not a nation of inebriates. They are not a people who can be charged with being hypocrites. They have no patience with anarchy."

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NEW HAMPSHIRE IS CELEBRATING

State Observes Its Establishment of Independent Government

CONCORD, N. H., June 2 (Special)

—With a great parade of school children and exercises in the hall of the House of Representatives, the State of New Hampshire today is celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its establishment of an independent government.

John G. Winant, Governor of the State, made the opening address, and four former governors participated. They were Nathaniel J. Batchelder, Robert P. Bass, Fred H. Brown and Albert C. Brown.

The chief feature of the exercises was the anniversary address by James A. Tufts, professor of English at Phillips-Exeter Academy, to be followed by brief addresses by representatives of various lines of activity.

General Reunion

On Tuesday, past and present state officials, executive, legislative and judicial, gathered at the State House for a general reunion and exchange of greetings, with a reception by the Governor and Council and the Supreme Court.

George H. Moses, president pro tem of the United States Senate, was a speaker at Tuesday's exercises. He reviewed the example set by New Hampshire in the foundation of the Federal Government.

This celebration has no reference to the national sesqui-centennial, or the celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia. It is a New Hampshire affair and celebrates an event of prime importance in the history of the State, which was the first in the Union to establish an independent government. All the states or colonies, as they were then called, were governed, so far as they had any government at all, by provincial congresses, as they were generally called, the same being a sort of continuation of the assemblies, under the royal government, chosen by the people.

Held at Exeter

Five of these congresses were held at Exeter after Mr. Wentworth, the last of the Royal Governors, the Fifth Assembly voted to set up a formal government, and on Jan. 5, 1776, adopted a so-called Constitution or form of government, reported by a committee previously appointed to prepare and report the same; and on the following day organized a government under the same, and elected thereto 12 of its members to constitute the Council, or upper house of the Legislature, while the balance of the members resolved themselves into an Assembly or House of Representatives.

It is the anniversary of this action—the first of the kind in the country—that is now being celebrated.

In strict propriety the celebration should have been held in Exeter, last January, but the commission deemed it inexpedient to hold it in the midst of the inclement season and in a locality so far removed from the center of population.

MANUSCRIPT CLUB
ANNOUNCES AWARDS

WOMAN CHOSEN TO HEAD SCHOOL

Miss Dickson Will Be in Charge of Girls' Branch of Roxbury High School

The first woman to be placed in charge of a Boston high school, Miss Myrtle C. Dickson, who was appointed head master of the girls' branch of the new Memorial High School in Roxbury at the meeting of the Boston School Committee last night, will assume her duties June 9.

The advancement was a unanimous one by the Boston School Committee and marks the inauguration of a new policy of that body to appoint women to head masterships of girls' high schools. Heretofore all high schools have been in the charge of men, although women have for a number of years been placed in charge of elementary schools for girls. The new school will be opened in September. Miss Dickson will receive the salary of new rank which begins with \$4464 for the first year and carries an annual increment of \$1444 until the maximum salary of \$5326 is reached.

Organized Three Annexes

At present in charge of the Roxbury High School annex on Winthrop Street, Roxbury, Miss Dickson has organized three high school annexes. Going to the Roxbury High School in 1909 as a teacher of modern foreign languages she was selected in 1916 to take charge of the Roxbury High School annex opened in the Sarah J. Baker Building. This contained nine rooms with 450 pupils and 12 teachers. In 1919 she was called upon to organize a second annex and in 1921 the third annex where she now is. Each of these three was organized under different conditions and required many adjustments peculiar to each.

While Miss Dickson has lived in the Greater Boston district since childhood, she is a native of Canada, coming here with her parents when New Brunswick was quite small. She is a graduate of the Cambridge High School and was graduated with honors from Radcliffe College in 1904. Since that time she has taken numerous special courses and is to receive her degree of Master of Arts from Boston University this month.

Holds Several Offices

She was recently elected to the vice-presidency of the Boston Teachers' Club, in which she has charge of the education work. She is also a member of the Boston school council on ethics.

Louis J. Fitch has been promoted from the position of commercial coordinator to assistant in educational research in the department of educational investigation and measurement.

The superintendent was authorized to establish the usual summer classes in educational handicraft in the Bigelow, Elihu Greenwood, Mary Hemenway, Prescott, Shurtleff and Wendell Phillips districts. They are to open on June 28 and continue through six weeks.

It was ordered to rename the Old Bailey Street School in the Henry L. Pierce district in honor of Miss Helen F. Burgess, who taught in Boston for 43 years, the greater part of that time in the Old Bailey.

STATE CHAMBER TO STUDY TAXES

(Continued from Page 1)

ton Clarke, counsel for the American Fair Trade League, presented the point of view of manufacturers in favor of price maintenance, and Lew Hahn, managing director of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, opposed any restriction of retail prices.

If price maintenance is not allowed, Mr. Clarke argued, only the most powerful manufacturers who are able to maintain retail organizations of their own will prosper, while smaller manufacturers who cannot sell their goods at retail themselves will be forced to dispose of them at cut prices. Such has been the effect, he contended, of the Supreme Court decision which invalidated resale price contracts.

Through the disapproval of price maintenance, there has grown up, he said, a vast and inflexible system of vertical trusts, Franksteins, financial giants. To bring back the old, independent system of free wholesalers and retailers, he urged passage of the Kelly-Capper bill to permit resale contracts between manufacturer and retailer.

In reply, Mr. Hahn advanced several arguments against price maintenance. It is uneconomic, he said, because costs of production are frequently fluctuating, and retail prices should vary correspondingly. A fixed price is unfair to the public because it forces a higher price, he said. Most of all, maintenance is unfair to the retailer, who is unable to meet the forces of supply and demand in his own community, and cannot vary his price to meet differing economic conditions among his customers and competitors.

If a fixed price is maintained, he said, the tendency is for the manufacturer to keep increasing his wholesale price and lessening the margin of profit to the retailer. Such a system catches the retailer in a vise, Mr. Hahn contended, and drives him to the wall because he is forced to handle nationally advertised products.

Retailing Problems

In a late session yesterday afternoon James W. Eadie Jr., business counselor to national retailing organizations, led a discussion on retailing problems. He urged merchants to have faith in their product, imagination, and energy, to follow the extensive advance which are being made in the retail field.

Twenty-eight members of the board of directors were nominated and elected.

Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, speaking last night on "Education and Business," said that a college education is the proper training in industry, and is absolutely necessary in the case of financial concerns which are dealing with industry and its promotion.

Dr. Stratton told of the establishment of the new division of industrial co-operation and research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where business men may take their problems and ask for assistance. "This division is bringing the institute and industry very close together," he said, "and the thing that is important on the part of industry is to get this research spirit and not be tied down by tradition."

ANTI-MILITARIST MEETING PLANNED

Workers Oppose Increasing Preparations for War

Plans were announced today by a provisional committee for an "Anti-Militarist Conference" in Boston Sunday evening. The meeting will be held in the Huntington Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A. at 7:30 o'clock, and Prof. Clarence R. Skinner, of Tufts College, has been invited to discuss "Militarism Today and Its Danger to Youth."

The committee sponsoring the conference includes Carl Appel, upholsterer; Dr. Joseph I. Cheskin; and Charles V. Cullen, paperhangers. Other members are Evans, Dr. Howard A. Gibbs and J. Kassner, leather workers' union; Nat Kay, young workers' league; J. Korsun, cap makers' union; I. Leavitt, Boston Trade Union College, and K. J. White, of the Harvard Liberal Club.

A program for educating the public against militarism and proposal for increasing the scope of the conference will be taken up at the meeting. Election of officers and an executive committee will also be held. In a letter to the unions, factory groups, student bodies, and literary, political, fraternal, and athletic organizations the provision committee says:

"An outstanding feature of the present period in the United States and in Massachusetts in particular, is the intensive militarist propaganda carried on by numerous powerful agencies. The newspapers, magazines, radio, moving pictures, industrial establishments, schools, and government departments are pouring forth a steady stream of such material advocating military training, military training camps, preparedness, conscription, and greater military expenditures. There are 160,000 young men and girls in the schools and colleges of this country, receiving military training today. Last year 35,000 young men attended the military training camps, of whom 3000 came from New England. The last Congress appropriated \$10,696,054 for military training purposes. This body is at present considering an elaborate and dangerous conscription measure, called the Capper-Johnson Bill. No intelligent person can deny that these are preparations for one purpose only—for a new and more terrible war."

LONDON RUBBER STOCKS UP

LONDON, June 2.—Rubber stocks here May 29 totaled 20,941 tons, an increase of 1141 over the previous week, according to Rubber Association.

Mabel P. Howard

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Future Yachtsmen Building Models for Junior Regatta



Boys of North Bennet Street Industrial School Modeling Yachts Now on Exhibition at Twentieth Century Club and Races on Frog Pond.

MODEL YACHTS ON EXHIBITION

Many Types and Sizes Shown at Twentieth Century Club

Ranging all the way from the big Beaver, six feet on deck, built last year by students in the naval architectural course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to crude little models scarcely a foot in length made by boys and girls, the model yacht exhibition at the Twentieth Century Club, the first of its kind in Boston, is a surprise and delight to all who visit it.

Products of a group of 14-year-old boys who spent spare evenings during the winter in making models at the North Bennet Street Industrial School, form the nucleus of the exhibit as they also furnished the idea for it.

Open to workers of all ages, the majority of the exhibits were made by schoolboys and girls. The seaworthiness and speed of these latter models are to be tested in a race on the Frog Pond on Boston Common next Saturday afternoon. All must have been made by boys and girls under 16 years of age.

Anne Newhall, 9 years old, of the Shady Hill School, Cambridge, who displays a 24-inch sloop, and Laura W. Macomber of Wellesley Hills, who shows a 20-inch sloop, are the only girls exhibiting.

Two entries by Maximilian Agassiz of Brookline are of yachts formerly owned and sailed by him, the Zigeuner, a cutter, and the Kirin, an auxiliary schooner. Made by Mr. Agassiz, they are complete in detail. The exhibition will continue through Saturday.

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WORCESTER TEACHER ASKS REINSTATEMENT

Miss Beatrice L. Dominis of Worcester has petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel Walter S. Young, Superintendent of Schools of Worcester, and the Worcester School Committee to reinstate her as a teacher. In her petition she alleges that she was dismissed because of color and racial prejudice.

Following a brief hearing before Judge Sanderson, counsel in the case, agreed upon Frank L. Riley of Worcester as auditor, and hearings will be held in Worcester next week.

Miss Dominis says that no hearing was given her by the School Committee. Mr. Young's answer, filed for it.

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by William C. Mellish, city solicitor, in January of this year, and that she who represented the respondents in was not further employed because court, stated that Miss Dominis was she did not possess the qualifications necessary for the position.

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EARLY YALE CLASSES PLANNING REUNIONS

For First Those of Over 50 Years' Standing Will Return

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 2 (AP)—For the first time in the history of Yale University, classes of more than 50 years' standing will return for a reunion at the commencement exercises this month. This will be a distinct deviation from the Yale tradition that no formal reunions are to be held after the first half century period.

The announcement of the reunion plans follows a move on the part of Chauncey M. Depew, '56, who proposed to set a new fashion and break a university record by organizing and holding a reunion of his famous class. Mr. Depew and Mr. Virgil Dow of New Haven will compose the reunion. The Civil War class of '61 has abandoned its efforts to stage a reunion.

As another new feature of commencement, Yale College and Sheffield classes will merge their reunion plans for the first time. This plan has encountered opposition on the part of some of the classes of Yale College, especially the class of 1901, which has refused outright to merge with the class of 1905.

The class officials base their action on two reasons, namely, the fact that the class went through Yale without meeting or knowing their Sheffield School classmates, and that the Sheffield course was only three years long until 1921, while the college was four years.

CIVITAN CLUB PLANS OUTING

The second annual golf outing of the Civitan Club will be held tomorrow at the Scituate Country Club.

RAILWAY PROJECT WILL BE STUDIED

Springfield Takes Initiative on New Haven Proposal

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 2 (Special)—Immediate steps will be taken toward ascertaining the sentiment among the various towns served relative to the State act providing for the purchase and rehabilitation by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad of the lines operated by the Springfield Street Railway Company and the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company.

This point was decided at a conference between Mayor Parker and City Solicitor Beckwith yesterday. The first step on the part of local officials will be to confer with the city officials of Worcester relative to procedure to be followed. It is not improbable that an attempt will be made to have representatives of all the towns concerned meet in a general conference at an early date, in the effort of clearing the air and arriving at a basis of acceptance of the act.

It is understood that the railroad officials will make no further move until it is known how the towns stand on the purchase proposal, and what in any particular requests for improvements may be forthcoming from these sources.

BISHOP OLDHAM HONORED

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 2 (AP)—The honorary degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon Bishop Coadjutor G. A. Oldham of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Albany, N. Y., here yesterday at the commencement exercises of Berkely Divinity School.



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CLOSED STREET BLOCKS ADVISED AS PLAY SPACES

Supervised, Safe Recreation
Areas Contrasted to
Play Amid Traffic

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 2—"Because children must play, and, where adequate play spaces are not provided, they will play in the street," the Playground and Recreation Association of America and the Public Safety Division of the National Safety Council here have prepared a survey showing specifically what many cities have done to provide street play areas, how such districts are maintained, and what service they render.

Commenting on the obligation of society to provide recreation places, the survey report suggested that "the need during summer months, street blocks properly located should be closed to traffic at certain times of the day and should be provided with adequate supervision to assure the best results from the facilities."

"The selection of streets to be closed for play purposes must be based upon several important considerations," the report continues. "It is not practicable to close a block in a boulevard and divert traffic to other streets during the period of supervised play. The 'dead end,' or an otherwise unimportant street, should be selected. If possible, streets should be chosen parallel to which there are alleys in adjacent blocks so that access may be had to property fronting on the closed street."

Paved Streets Preferred
"A street playground should be established only on a paved street, so that the pavement can be flushed and children have the advantage of a clean play surface," the report stated, adding that "the smooth surface is also better for games. Street playgrounds should be selected for ready accessibility to children of all ages and without requiring them to cross heavily traveled streets, it was advised. In case of a boulevard or through street, it was said playgrounds should be established on both sides of it so that children will not have to cross it to reach playgrounds."

The report, in explaining how to obtain required permission from officials so streets may be closed, cited illustrations of how parents and officials have gladly worked in harmony.

Safety and Supervision
"In Newark, N. J., localities noted for juvenile delinquency were chosen. In Buffalo, 10 'play' streets operated each afternoon in the summer in foreign sections where parks and recreation centers do not exist. Closed-end streets have been used, if possible; otherwise short blocks where traffic was not congested."

"In Detroit the safety bureau of the Department of Police and Department of Recreation made a survey of the city, picking out streets where the population was dense and where there would be the least inconvenience to traffic. Streets upon which there were fire hydrants, stores, bake ovens, factories, and industrial concerns were avoided."

Merely designing a block as a street playground is not sufficient, continued the report just released here, "for adequate protection must be provided for both children and residents."

Placing of a barricade to mark the playground and in addition putting up a sign bearing the message, "Stop—Street Closed for Play," was recommended. It was also suggested that wherever possible a trained director of play be in charge and that where this is not done, suitable volunteers should serve.

"In Detroit, where play leaders cannot be furnished by the recreation departments, parents living on the street are secured as volunteers for the finer quality."

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to watch over the play of the children," it was reported.

Citizenship Factor
"In Newark each center is in charge of a paid playground director who has built up an organization of older boys and girls in the neighborhood to assist in teaching games to the different groups. This play has been carried out in all the play centers with remarkable results."

"Different age groups should be segregated for specific kinds of games and activities. This assures the smaller children protection against the rougher games and simplified the problem of direction."

"Some cities have streets closed for play during the forenoon, others the afternoon, still others the evening hours, and the time ranges from 1½ to three hours."

"Valuable contacts have been made by street playgrounds between parents of the children and the playground supervisors and other authorities. These playgrounds have proved an excellent aid to Americanization."

"In Buffalo the majority of the people requested a return of play streets the following summer. The six weeks period of operation was entirely devoid of accidents."

"Winchester, Va., reported that the children learned the meaning of team work on school play streets. They learned how to organize games, which they can now play in their own yards. A better attitude has been fostered between the pupils and teachers."

**TREASURY SURPLUS
FOR YEAR FORESEEN**

No Further Tax Cuts Are
in Prospect, However

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 2—The Government will be able to come through this year with a surplus in the Treasury, it was stated at the White House. Neither the President or anyone else knows how much it will be since it is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy how much will be collected and how much will have to be expended in that part of the year remaining. In any case, it is not considered probable that the surplus will be anywhere near the \$250,000,000 which has been estimated in some quarters. The difficulty if any is to arise, is not with the current year, the President feels, as he has heretofore stated, but with the coming year. The Treasury is being supported largely from income taxes and these depend upon the business of the country. If there should be recessions and profits should be small, much less would be coming in from taxes of that kind, or if there should be a diminution of foreign trade, the amounts derived by the Government under the tariff charges would be decreased.

So far as can be determined at present, there is no prospect of a reduction in taxes for several years. If there should be surplus revenues, it was pointed out by a spokesman for the President, the Government has an excellent opportunity to invest it, where it would bring good returns and where there would be no danger of loss. That is in reduction of the national debt. That would mean less interest to pay, and in time, if business was good and other conditions favorable, there might be an opportunity to reduce taxation or to make readjustments found necessary by experience.

**Pot of Civil War Gold
Unearthed in Alabama**

DEMOPOLIS, Ala. (AP)—Buried gold of Civil War days, valued according to current estimates as high as \$200,000, has been unearthed near Demopolis by Guyus Whitfield, of Middleboro, Ky., with the aid of an ancient map found among papers of his father, O. Boaz Whitfield, Alabama pioneer.

Discovery of the gold was confirmed here but the amount has not been made public. There are nine heirs who may lay claim to the treasure. Boaz Whitfield was one of the richest of Alabama's pre-war citizens.

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The Advisability of Burning Oil in the Home Heating System

Various makes of oil heaters have been installed in private dwellings. Many more are being installed every day. Thousands of men and women are wondering as to its wisdom. The following article has been prepared for the purpose of suggesting helpful considerations. It was prepared by one who has tried a number of burners and closely studied many others from the standpoint of the user. He is now using one in his own home, and would not think of returning to coal.

IS OIL heating for houses safe and satisfactory? Thousands of people in America, thoroughly convinced of the useless labor and dirt attendant on the use of coal, are asking this question.

Their doubts have arisen, owing to the fact that when oil heating for domestic uses was first introduced, a number of irresponsible concerns with little knowledge of oil heating methods advertised and sold devices they called oil burners, which consisted of little more than pieces of pipe and electric motors. Such crude devices were quite sure to be failures.

On the other hand, several concerns, with sufficient capital to enable them to conduct experiments, under the supervision of trained heating engineers, entered the field. These concerns have done much valuable and constructive work, and have evolved oil burning devices that are efficient and safe.

When it is brought to the various rooms in our homes in concealed pipes, gas for cooking is piped to our kitchen, and electricity is carried over fine wires ready to use at the turn of a switch. The ideal way to warm our homes would be to pipe the heat from some central heating station. This method is being used in large buildings in certain cities already, but at the present time is not practical for heating homes. The use of oil for heating homes has, however, proved satisfactory.

Used by Ships
Oil heating is by no means new. It has been used by large industrial concerns, by merchant vessels, and by navies for some time. A number of years ago the physical laws that govern the combustion of oil for heating purposes were worked out and laid down by eminent engineers, and are contained in well known engineering handbooks.

When the cost of coal was low and we were always sure of a plentiful supply, it did not pay to develop methods and devices for heating our homes with oil. But when coal prices soared, and a demand for another method of heating houses. Heating engineers took the ideas already evolved, and modified them in devising desirable oil burners for domestic use.

Many people who are dissatisfied with coal hesitate to install oil burners in their homes because they have heard that they are unsafe. Our parents were just as timid about using electricity, because at first electricians were uninformed and careless in insulating electric wires. Today we realize that electricity is far safer than a kerosene lamp.

Some states require that all such devices as oil burners, gas appliances and similar devices shall pass an inspection test before they are allowed to be sold; and all such installations are thoroughly inspected, also the insurance companies have formed an organization called the Underwriters' Laboratories, to test all such devices. Manufacturers send samples of their product to the headquarters of this concern to have them tested by its experts. When an oil burner or other device has passed these tests, the manufacturers are permitted to state this in their advertising literature and to place a seal on their product attesting the fact. Supervision of this sort is approved by reputable manufacturers as a safeguard to the public and an easy method for the public to distinguish their output from that of irresponsible concerns.

If it cost less or more to burn oil than coal in your heating system? There are a multitude of conditions affecting this point. If you live near a coal-producing center, where coal

prices are fairly low, you may not be able to save money by installing an oil burner. If, however, coal has to be transported for a long distance to your home, the possibility is that oil burning may save you some money. The local cost of the oil you use in your oil burner and the grade of oil which it can consume is another factor that has to be taken into consideration.

When you burn coal you are obliged to bank your fire at night to prevent its going out before morning. As a result, you save on coal bills, but have a cool and often a cold house in the morning. Some people who install oil burners in their homes, finding that they require little attention, forget about turning off the burner somewhat upon retiring. Others are so delighted at having summer temperature and equable heat in their homes all the time that they prefer to spend a little more money because of the increased comfort.

These factors must all be taken into consideration when discussing the relative cost of burning coal or oil.

A Purring Sound
Some people are afraid to install oil burners in their homes because they have heard that they are noisy. This was true of some of the first burners, but today practically all of them make little sound even when burning briskly in the coldest weather. There are only two sources of noise from an oil burner. During very cold weather, when the burner is being pushed, the burning oil makes a noise similar to that of an open fire. This noise, however, is not bothersome. Some motors also make a sort of purring sound which you may notice when the burner is first installed.

As a matter of fact, you will not notice the noise made by your oil burner after a few days, any more than you do the ticking of the clock in your sitting room, although a stranger may be conscious of it. Moreover, the noise of an oil burner is an extremely satisfactory sound at 8 o'clock of a frosty morning when it makes you realize that you will find every room in your house warm and comfortable.

The average house is often too cool or too warm, because it is difficult to regulate a coal fire so that it will produce a steady heat. With an oil burner you can regulate the heat automatically to any degree you desire. If you have a little instrument called a thermostat attached to your burner, you can automatically regulate the temperature of your home so that it will not vary more than two degrees.

A Rainy Day Playroom
An incidental benefit in having an oil burner—one appealing particularly to women—is that you are able to transform your cellar into a light, pleasant spot, thus practically adding another floor to your residence. With coal, the cellar is necessarily dirty because of the ashes. An oil burner takes up little space outside the heating system, and with small expense the rest of the basement can easily be made into a playroom for children on rainy days, or be used for other purposes. Many people living oil burners use their cellars as billiard rooms.

Another feature that appeals to women is that with a properly installed, efficient oil burner, the wallpaper and draperies, no matter how light in color, will remain clean longer.

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fire is not needed during the daytime, an oil burner is particularly convenient. You can turn it on for an hour or two in the morning and again at night, taking only a moment to go so, and have comfort; whereas you often prefer the discomfort rather than bother to clean out and light your coal fire and tend it carefully during these periods. At such times you will regard the convenience of an oil burner as worth all its costs.

Investigation and Investment
If you intend to build a home of your own, or to install an oil burner in your present abode, there are several points you should first consider.

When building a new house, one of the first things is to decide on a heating system. If you have a house in which you have been burning coal, your problem lies in finding an oil burner that is reliable and that furnishes enough heat to keep all your rooms at a comfortable temperature even in the coldest weather.

Any good heating specialist can go over your house and tell you how many feet of radiation you will need to take care of it. Then you will have to find a reliable oil burner and get the size of burner that fits your needs.

If you live in a city or large town, there are probably factory agencies of oil burner companies near you. You will find advertisements of the leading oil burners in many of the current magazines. Look them over carefully, and send for their literature. Find out if they have been in business long enough for their product to have been thoroughly tested by several years of actual use. Make inquiries from them as to the quality of their machines in your vicinity. Ask these people what their experiences have been, and be somewhat guided in your final choice by information gleaned from these actual users.

They may tell you the fuel cost has been excessive, or that they have had to renew certain parts frequently, or that their machines needed constant cleaning to be effective. Such makes should be rejected. When you buy an oil burner you buy a device from which you hope and have a right to expect efficient service for a number of years.

Therefore, investigate before you invest. When you have found a burner which has a record of several years of reliable service, get in touch with the nearest agent. Again use circumspection. Find out if he is a reliable man, one who has had experience in installing that particular burner. Make sure that he is not only familiar with the machine he is selling, but that he has the reputation of giving good service to his customers.

Don't let the recital of these precautions lead you to think that an oil burner is a ticklish thing to install and deal with. It is far simpler to install and to handle than your automobile, and unlike your automobile, when once it has been properly installed it is absolutely automatic in all its functions. But, as you must learn how to run your motor car, you must learn how to operate and regulate your oil burner. It is very simple, particularly if you also install a thermostat or automatic heat controlling device. Then it needs little care, simply adjustment now and then, according to the season of the year.

It is a fact that once a family has installed an oil burner, even if it has not been entirely satisfactory, the comfort, cleanliness, and the absence of all laborious work, have impelled them to keep on using this system of heating, even if they found it necessary to throw out their first burner and buy a good one. L. E.

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The Hague, Holland
Special Correspondence
A BOY of 13, lame since his sixth year, was about to enter the public school in his native town. As the rooms for the junior classes were on the top floor, the parents of the boy promised the janitor suitable payment if he would carry him up and down the stairs twice a day, but after a few days he declared that he would be unable to go on with it.

As soon as another pupil of the school—one year the senior in age and class of the lame boy—heard of the case, he offered to take the janitor's place, and for four years till he himself left school, every morning and every afternoon he stood waiting in the hall for the boy to arrive, to carry him upstairs and after the lessons down again to his wheel-chair.

All those four years he declined to accept any presents from the parents of the boy; what he did was, as he said, "just for Love's sake."

Special Correspondence
ONE very cold day during the winter, a poorly clad woman entered a restaurant in Boston, and, approaching the proprietor, begged to be permitted to pare potatoes or wash dishes for a plate of hot soup. Without a word, the proprietor conducted the woman to a table and ordered a full course dinner for her.

After the woman had eaten, she again approached the proprietor, expecting to pay for the meal by doing some kind of kitchen work. Instead, a dollar bill was placed in her hand, and she was told that she need not stay as there was enough help in the kitchen.

The woman was so overcome with Charles Henry Newson G. Clinton Fogwell

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gratitude for the kindness and generosity shown her that she could say or do nothing but hurriedly leave the place. As soon as she reached the street her emotions gave way to tears. The proprietor, happening to glance out, was surprised at the sight that met his gaze. Very soon he was at her side, questioning the cause. She told him that they were tears of gratitude. His deep sympathy, kindness, and further questioning soon elicited the fact that she was a widow in search of work and that there were three small children at home in unheated rooms.

The following day the woman's coal bin held half a ton of coal, and her harder a supply of food to last many days. And the woman's heart sang a blessing for her benefactor, and a song of gratitude to God.

GERMAN COURSES RESTORED
WILMINGTON, Del., May 29 (Special Correspondence)—German will be taught in the Wilmington High School beginning next September, it has just been decided. The board dropped German seven or eight years ago following the sinking of a neutral ship by German U-boats. The school officials are unanimous in restoring the language to the curriculum of the school.

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WOMEN'S CLUBS' ACHIEVEMENTS FOR COMMUNITIES ARE CITED

Local Groups' Practical Work for Civic Betterment Is Reported to Federation Convention—Mr. Coolidge Indorses Efforts for Homes

By a Staff Correspondent

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 2.—Practical accomplishments in civic betterment by women's clubs all over the Nation were reported to the General Federation of Women's Clubs in convention here by Mrs. George W. Plummer of Chicago, chairman of the federation's department of applied education.

The department, which comprises 21 divisions of work, records notable achievements by local clubs in matters of literacy campaigns, conservation of natural resources, extension of public parks, and other branches of community service. Among the outstanding accomplishments, Mrs. Plummer listed the following:

Tennessee clubs spent over \$10,000 last year on education, and secured appointment of a state literacy commission by the Governor.

Forty states have adopted systems of tree planting, under the leadership of the Committee on Highways and Memorial Tree Planting.

State laws have been enacted for compulsory teaching of bird protection, and wild-life conservation in the public schools of a number of states. Plans have been adopted in several states for establishment of "mothers' camps," to furnish needed recreation for rural women.

Establishment of scholarship loans by 11 state federations to aid needy students.

A survey of illiteracy in the states, undertaken at the request of the United States Bureau of Education.

Discuss Indian Affairs
The federation today is discussing its future policy toward the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Shall the program calling for reorganization and reform of the bureau, in which Mrs. H. A. Atwood of Riverside, Calif., chairman of the Indian welfare division, has played the leading part, be abandoned in favor of a more conciliatory attitude toward the Government's Indian bureau and its commissioner, Charles H. Burke?

This is the question which delegates from the western states are asking and which is the subject of much informal comment.

Mrs. Atwood is not attending the convention, her place on the program being taken by Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson of Oklahoma, vice-chairman of the division. Mrs. Lawson believes that the Indian Bureau, faced by the difficulty of carrying on a national program which must be adapted to widely varying conditions on the scattered Indian reservations, is "doing the best it can under these difficulties and should receive our co-operation."

Mrs. Atwood's Report
Mrs. Atwood, who has consistently and vigorously attacked the Indian Bureau for its attitude on legislation, alleged to be inimical to Indian interests, in her report at the convention, will advocate placing Indian guardianship under the federal courts. She believes that this program, if followed by appropriate legislation, would "entirely eliminate the Indian Bureau by a perfectly logical process, based on the fact that the Indian is a citizen and is entitled to the rights and advantages of other citizens."

Officers and delegates from Indian reservation states differ in their views as to the future policy of the federation in this important phase of its work. Some of the delegates have announced that they favor a conciliatory policy. Mrs. Atwood, it is understood, will oppose any attempt to compromise, and insist that until the desired changes in policy are made by the Indian Bureau, the federation must continue on guard.

"We need to steer a safe course between a destructive and hostile policy and one which would endanger our independent stand in such matters," said Mrs. Robert J. Burdett of California, member of the board.

New Mexico Clubs' Opinion
It is understood that certain members representing clubs in New Mexico, home state of Senator Bratton, whose oil-leasing bills the federation has opposed before congressional committees, are among those who hope to see the federation adopt a less aggressive policy in its future Indian program.

pressure in the states. As soon as the resolution affirming support of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment was approved by unanimous vote, state groups began laying plans to translate this expressed policy of the federation into action.

As one legislative chairman said, this means votes against "wet" candidates for office, in state and national elections. It means that federation women will throw the light of public opinion on all candidates, and will through their legislative representatives at Washington oppose all legislation intended to weaken the Volstead Act.

This growing realization that it is not enough to pass resolutions at a convention and then go home, but that the federation must make its voice heard in Congress, has led to the plan for establishment of a permanent legislative bureau at federation headquarters in Washington.

This project was approved in a resolution, adopted by unanimous vote, which also embodied Mrs. Sherman's recommendation that the federation shall for one year make the experiment of "indorsing the principle of new measures rather than the bills in entirety."

Mrs. Sherman emphatically denied that the federation contemplates withdrawal from the Women's Joint Legislative Council in favor of independent action by the enlarged legislative staff.

Revision of By-Laws
The growing complexities of organization have brought up many problems of administration and procedure which the federation is attempting to solve by revision of its rules and by-laws. All recommendations of the revisions committee have so far been approved.

One of the most important changes adopted by the convention provides for election of department chairmen by the executive committee, a small group of nine officers, acting on recommendation of state presidents, rather than by the board of directors, which has 63 members.

A desire for greater efficiency and more adequate representation of all states is responsible for this change, and it does not involve any attempt at "centralizing power in a small group," Mrs. Sherman explained. Department chairmen have heretofore been chosen by the board of directors, comprising the officers and a director from each state, immediately after the biennial convention.

It was usually impossible to assemble more than a small part of this group. Under the new plan, time will be given for each state to send in nominations for consideration of the executive committee in selecting department chairmen. It is believed that this will mean a more effective representation of states than the old plan.

Know-Your-Courts Survey
The resolution calling on each club to include in its program of the current year a know-your-courts survey, means that all federation members must actively co-operate in this important work for reform of courts.

Prominent at Club Women's Convention



MRS. H. G. REYNOLDS
Of Paducah, Ky., Candidate for Treasurer, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

methods, warned Mrs. Edward Franklin White, first vice-president and chairman of the division of law observance.

The report of the nomination committee was unanimous for reinstatement of the present officers, with the exception of Mrs. Florence C. Floore, as treasurer and Mrs. James E. Hays, as recording secretary, both of whom are retiring.

Mrs. H. G. Reynolds of Paducah, Ky., was nominated for treasurer, and Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, of Brockton, Mass., for recording secretary. The office of corresponding secretary, now held by Mrs. Jean Alard Jeancon, of Denver, has been abolished in the revision of the by-laws.

Mrs. Fluke Pleads for Animals
A practical application of the fundamentals of humanity and progress upon which the federation program rests was called for by Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fluke, an outstanding speaker on the program for Applied Education Day.

Mrs. Fluke called upon women's clubs to enlist in the campaign to abolish the steel trap method of catching fur-bearing animals. The continuation of organized cruelty to fur-bearing animals and to cattle destined for the slaughter house is a challenge to clubwomen who declare that their purpose is to "promote movements looking toward the betterment of life," Mrs. Fluke asserted.

"If our platform is honest, sooner or later we must face the facts of dumb animal exploitation in the United States," urged Mrs. Fluke. "And when our women do face the facts there is reason to believe that certain age-long, utterly inexcusable atrocities will disappear."



MRS. GEORGE W. PLUMMER
Of Chicago, Chairman, Department of Applied Education, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

WOMAN'S PARTY AFFIRMS POLICY

Adoption of Equal Rights Theory at Paris Called Decisive Gain

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Rejection of the National Woman's Party delegation by the International Suffrage Alliance convention at Paris, far from daunting the leaders of the militant American organization, has been seized upon as a lever for promoting its larger activities.

"The Woman's Party, tremendously strengthened by the endorsement of its program for equal rights by the World Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, will now redouble its effort to obtain the adoption of the equal rights amendment in this country," said Miss Alice Paul, upon receiving the news from Paris.

"By advancing the movement in our own country we shall unquestionably aid the women of all other countries who seek real independence for women."

Plan Renewed Activity
Referring to a comment from Paris that the exclusion of the National Woman's Party was by way of a compensatory measure to the opponents of equal rights, designed to soften their defeat in the adoption of the equal rights program, Miss Paul said: "For ourselves, our attention is turned only to the struggle ahead."

We rejoice in the strength of the movement for equal rights which has been so strikingly displayed and in the adoption of the equal rights program by the alliance. It marks, we believe, a turning point in the feminist movement.

"Those who suggested our joining the International Alliance, and we ourselves believed, since American women have already achieved greater economic power than the women of any other nation, that we could aid materially the movement for equal rights by co-operating directly with groups in other nations. Whether in direct organized co-operation or not we shall continue to do our utmost to aid everywhere those groups who are seeking to remove every remaining handicap upon women."

Removal of Restrictions
The achievement of equal rights in industry, according to the National Woman's Party, will assure women workers five things:

1. Free choice among all occupations, at present denied by restrictive legislation in regard to hours, time and conditions of work.

2. Equal opportunity for training in the professions.

3. Equal opportunity for advancement in the professions and industries at present denied by restrictive legislation in regard to hours, time and conditions of work.

4. It will mean the basing of protective legislation upon the character of the work and not upon the sex of the worker, thus putting men and women, competitors by the necessity of present economic conditions, on an equal basis.

5. It will remove women from the class of children and tend to further legislation in the interest of childhood by concentrating effort on its special problems.

PRESBYTERIANS VOTE BUDGET

SHARON, Pa., June 2 (P)—The sixty-eighth general assembly of the United Presbyterian Church came to a close here after a full day of debate over the church budget for the ensuing year. The budget was finally fixed at \$1,084,250, the amount pledged by the congregations, which falls \$558,484 short of the amount asked by the church council.

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Sunday—Duck & Chicken Dinner, 5 to 7:30
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SUNSET STORIES

Betsy and Johnny Find Sixteen
Useful Gray Animals

BETSY and Johnny had come to live in the country. They had already become acquainted with all the animals living on their new place—the two useful little gray donkeys, which they had named Ping and Pong, one kitten with a fine silken orange coat, called Wes Tiger, a baby cuckoo, called Rainbird in South Africa, where Betsy and Johnny lived, and numerous honey-birds, doves, butterflies, frogs and snakes.

"Father," said Betsy one day, "why don't we have a watchdog?"
"We have," said Father. "And we not only have a watchdog, but 16 useful gray animals keeping guard at our front door."

"Oh, Father," laughed Betsy, "when we came here you said there were two useful gray animals, and they were Ping and Pong, but how can we have 16 donkeys guarding our front entrance?"

"That shows you have not been very observant," said Father. "How would it be if you and Johnny went and searched for the watchdog and the 16 useful gray animals?"

"Let's!" said Johnny.
So Betsy and Johnny ran through the dining room to the front hall and

began looking for the watchdog and the 16 useful gray animals.
"There just couldn't be 16 donkeys here," said Betsy. "What would they eat?"

Suddenly Johnny began to laugh. "I see them," he chuckled. "I have just counted them and there are 16! Look at that piece of Egyptian curtain hanging on the wall. There is a picture of 16 donkeys on it, all drinking water in the Nile."

"So there are," said Betsy, "and look, there is the watchdog!" pointing to the opposite wall, where hung a fine big picture of "Snubs, Our Dog," with a lovely pink tongue hanging out!

"Oh, oh," laughed Johnny, "let's tell Father we have found them!"
Father smiled and said, "You are quite right. 'Snubs' is our watchdog, but can you tell me why the 16 gray animals are us 'us'?"

Betsy and Johnny thought for a while, and then Betsy said, "I think it is because they look so pretty drinking water by the Nile that everybody likes to see them."

"Yes," said Father. "They are beautiful in line and color, so they are useful as a house decoration, for only beautiful things should have a place in one's home."

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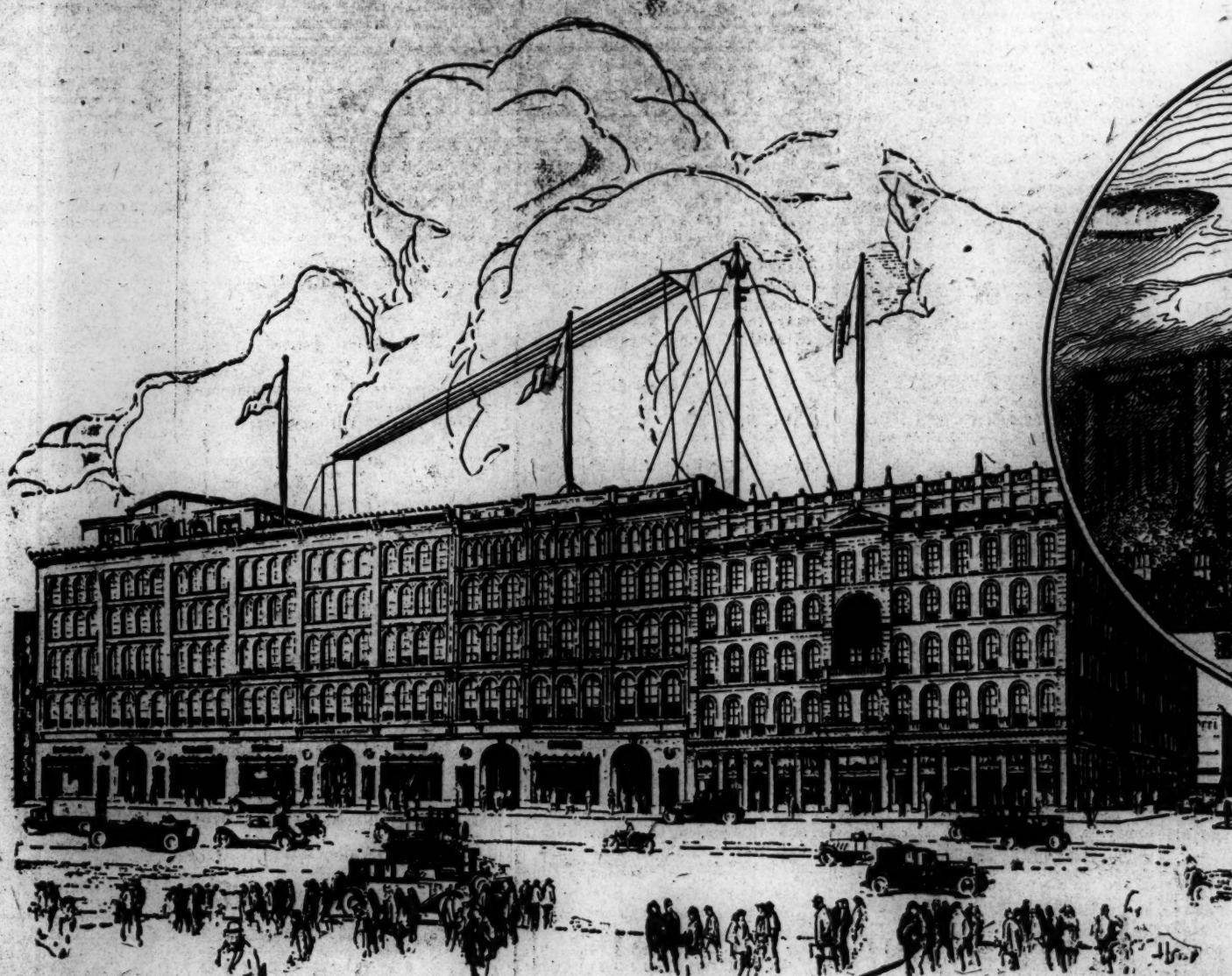
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Week of May 17th

Two Reasons Why You Should Be In Philadelphia In June: The Sesqui-Centennial and the



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Evenings Until Ten
"GUERNSEY ICE CREAM"
(Real Heavy Guernsey Cream—Always Fresh Fruits)
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EGG-O-LAC—A reminder of the old Egg-Nog
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Just the place to stop with the children or a friend, for a snack in afternoon or evening

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RADIO

SWEDEN HAS TWENTY-FIVE RADIOCASTERS

Fine Group of Stations Is
Feature of Baltic
Nation

By L. F. PLUGGE

All sorts of flattering names and terms have been used by enthusiastic travelers to describe and characterize the beauty of Stockholm and its environs. "The Venice of the North," some have termed it; others have compared its situation with that of Constantinople, while others again have seen fit to liken its approach from the Baltic to the entrance of the St. Lawrence River, or to the imposing Sidney Harbor, or to picturesque loveliness of certain Japanese waters. The fact that such comparisons have been made by much traveled visitors proves conclusively that the peculiar and arresting beauty of Stockholm has never failed to make a deep impression when seen for the first time, and that in order to describe it with sufficient force and enthusiasm the holder involuntarily summons to his aid his most vivid reminiscences of other places of acknowledged natural beauty.

Certainly to the traveler who approaches the town from the water, Stockholm with its mass of islands, its hills and its imposing buildings strikes one as a veritable jewel, as it lies on the margin of the historic Baltic Sea. For such a beautiful city a well-equipped wireless transmitting station was only fitting and the opinions of all those who have listened to the transmissions given out from the Stockholm Station on 428 meters, are in agreement that the station is in keeping with the beauty of the town whose activities it makes known to the world.

The Swedish radio-casting service opened up in fine style with several stations on the air the first evening, and the Stockholm Station was one of the three which worked simultaneously at the beginning of last year under these conditions.

Contrary to the usual practice adopted in the construction of Swedish stations, the aerial of the Stockholm Station is within a few hundred yards of the studio and both of them are situated in the center of the town. The station, like all other Swedish stations, is owned and run by the Swedish Broadcasting Company, called "Radiojakt," under the able direction of Mr. Nil Holmberg, who in addition to being the station director of Stockholm is also the director of programs of the whole Swedish Broadcasting Company, thus controlling the programs radiocast from all the 25 Swedish stations which are at present on the air every evening.

With regard to the gear of the Stockholm station, there is but little to say, as it was installed by a British firm and is identical, as regards its technical side, with the London station. A noteworthy feature of this gear is the use of a signal. This takes place in the form of a double bell somewhat similar to a telephone bell, which is rung between the items during the time when no announcements are made. This permits the carrier wave to be tuned in at any time and also permits accurate tuning between items as well as a very useful identification signal continuously available.

The opening tuning note is probably the most interesting feature of the Stockholm station. No tuning note is given, but the carrier wave, but certain Swedish melodies are played on a Celeste piano. These melodies are based on old Swedish folk songs. I was assured by the station director that these folk songs were well known to all Swedes, and Mr. Holmberg told me that his intention was for all listeners to recognize their station by the special Swedish melody sent out from that station. He considered that this would be a very pleasant way of identifying the station for which the listener was seeking.

Much could be said about the programs which are transmitted from the Stockholm station. These are of very good quality and the station carries out a great number of outside radiocasts from the theater and also descriptions of leading sporting events occurring in Sweden. Dance music is also relayed from the restaurants in Stockholm, and operas from the Royal Opera House, which is so well known in the north of Europe. The Stockholm station is the only station on the Continent that gives out regular transmissions for Boy Scouts, the Scout movement in Sweden having grown to great proportions.

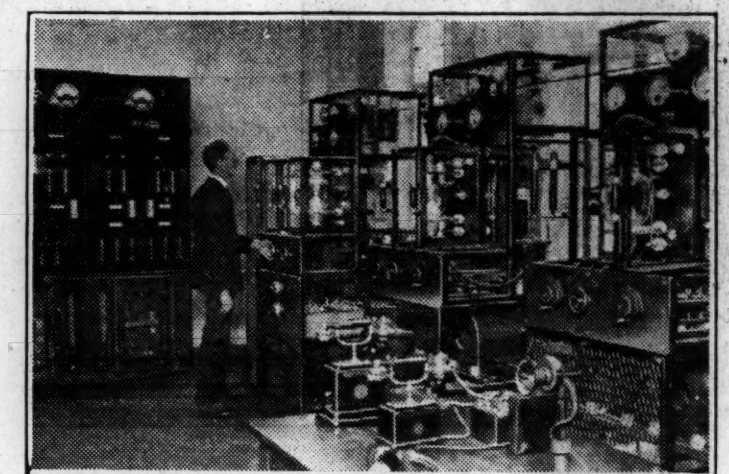
An interesting sporting event which the Stockholm station relayed recently was the famous race of Vasa. This is a very important and highly popular occurrence in Sweden, and indeed is unique. It is a great ski race over a certain track in the north of Sweden which runs from the middle of the country to the Norwegian frontier. History says that in the sixteenth century, a certain king of Sweden called King Gustav Vasa, and from the Swedish Danish King Christian II in order to get sufficient followers to come back and reconquer his territory.

In his flight he covered a tremendous distance on skis between Kalmar and the Norwegian frontier, while he was persistently pursued by Christian's followers. Within the last half century this course has been used for a race every year, and there all the most eminent sportsmen of Sweden collect to take part in the race. A special report following the progress of the race along the course was radiocast on the last occasion with great success, and proved a very popular feature of the program.

Swedish Radiocasting Chief



NIL HOLMBERG
Director of Programs of the Swedish Broadcasting Company and Director of the Stockholm Station.



OPERATING ROOM OF STOCKHOLM STATION

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 3

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CRNM, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

8 p. m.—Choral Night at CRNM.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Play-by-play report of the Buffalo-Toronto baseball game, from the New Maple Leaf Stadium. 4:55—Late news and weather; baseball scores. 5:50—Stock quotations. 10—Gilbert Watson and his orchestra, from Sunnyside Beach, Toronto.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

4:45 to 10—Stock market and business news; courtesy of Boston News Bureau; "Little Radio Revue" by the Sunnyside Day; Big Brother Club; music; from New York. "What's a Good Book for You?" Thomas Mason; Harvesters; Eskimos; Orchestra.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (348 and 383 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Market reports. 8:35—"Bob" Patterson's Kimball Trio. 9:30—Baseball results. 9:35—Lenox Ensemble. 10:30—Travelogue. 10:40—Organ recital, from Estey Organ studio. 11:00—Arthur Clifton. 9:45—Albert Herr, bass-baritone, accompanied by Mary Tracey. 9:50—Dorothy Morgan, soprano, and orchestra. 10—Weather reports.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (368 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—WTAG Song Lady; "How the Golden Rule Fund is Spent"; program of music; travel talk; "Eskimos"; "The Kandy Kid"; Harry O'Moore, director, from WEAF, New York.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—"Twenty Minutes in Happyland." 5:50—Bond Trio. 6:30—Announcements of weather reports. 7:15 to 8:15—Concert by the 1024 Infantry Band, C. N. G.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"WTAG Song Lady"; "How the Golden Rule Fund is Spent"; program of music; travel talk; "Eskimos"; "The Kandy Kid"; Harry O'Moore, director, from WEAF, New York.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Hotel Vanderbilt Orchestra; Judge T. J. "Voice of the Silent Drama"; "Ellis Cinders"; United States Marine Band from WRC; salon orchestra Orangerie orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

5:11 p. m.—Oleott Vail and his McAlpin string ensemble; musical program; Serenading Shoemakers; Roemer's Horns; Solo voices; Columbia Park ensemble; "The Awakening of Lamplight"; California Ramblers; Ernie Golden and his McAlpin orchestra; McAlpin entertainers.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)

5:10 to 10:30—Uncle Geebees. 6—"What the World is Doing"; George Hall and his Royal Arcadians; Columbia Park Orchestra; Seattle Concert Orchestra; Constantinian Studio vocal ensemble; Oliver Saylor; "Footlight and Lamplight"; Leon Lenzler, Australian concert violinist; John C. Knox, Junior United States Marine Band; James M. Ward of West China United University; WGBS Old-Time Minstrels; Arcadia orchestra.

WNYP, New York City (526 Meters)

5:30 to 10 p. m.—"Ancient Greece in Keats and Landor"; by Prof. Lewis Freeman, McGill College of the City of New York; market high spots; Carol Bullwinkle, soprano; "The City's Real Estate Auction"; by James R. Murphy, official auctioneer; recitals of meetings of the Board of Estimates; Samuel Kissel, violin; baseball results; major, international and Eastern leagues, with high lights on local teams games; "The Federal Courts and their Operation"; by John C. Knox, Junior United States Marine Band; Dinner at the National Democratic Club; by direct wire from the Club.

WNYC, New York City (530 Meters)

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5:30 to 10 p. m.—"Ancient Greece in Keats and Landor"; by Prof. Lewis Freeman, McGill College of the City of New York; market high spots; Carol Bullwinkle, soprano; "The City's Real Estate Auction"; by James R. Murphy, official auctioneer; recitals of meetings of the Board of Estimates; Samuel Kissel, violin; baseball results; major, international and Eastern leagues, with high lights on local teams games; "The Federal Courts and their Operation"; by John C. Knox, Junior United States Marine Band; Dinner at the National Democratic Club; by direct wire from the Club.

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Armin F. Hand; Bob Smith, E. Clinton Keithley, Bob Bennett in popular program.

WHT, Chicago, Ill. (400 Meters)

6 to 11 p. m.—Collier's sport results; dinner organ recital; Al Carney; studio features; Cinderella orchestra; Collier's sport gossip; weather reports; Your Hour League with Presidents Pat Barnes and Al Carney.

WEHB, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)

4 to 11:30 p. m.—Children's half-hour; baseball scores; special recital; Orpheo orchestra, dance numbers; Ruth Buhl Flick, stories; Indiana Male Quartet, songs; Tennessee Gingers Snaps, songs; news flashes; Orpheo orchestra, dance numbers; Ruth Buhl Flick, stories; Rita McFawn, songs.

KTW, Chicago, Ill. (430 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert, Joska De-Bary and his orchestra; The Brigade and his Virginians. 6—Musical program. 8—Classical concert. 9:30—Congress Carnival under the direction of E. E. Borroff. 11—Time signals and weather report.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

6 p. m.—Lullaby Time, Doris and Elsie. 6:15—Maurice Sherman's College Orchestra. 6:30—Organ concert, Ralph Emerson. 6:50—Musical program. 7:15—Golf lesson, Amber Andrews. 7:30—Maurice Sherman's College Orchestra. 7:45—Mr. Phil Euston's program. 8—WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (303 Meters)

4:30 p. m.—Dinner concert; Jack Nelson; Howard L. Peterson playing the Geneva Organ; Victoriano; three-minute message from the United States Civil Service Department. 8 to 11:15—Victoriano concert by the Doherty Melody Boys; Irene Downing with "Sentimental Tommy Reynolds" songs; Thelma and her orchestra from Castle Farm; Night Owls by the Crozier Sky Fighters.

WKBK, Cincinnati, O. (432 Meters)

7 to 10 p. m.—Dinner concert from the Hotel Gibson; orchestra under the direction of Robert Viscotti; three-minute message from the United States Civil Service Department. 8 to 11:15—Victoriano concert by the Doherty Melody Boys; Irene Downing with "Sentimental Tommy Reynolds" songs; Thelma and her orchestra from Castle Farm; Night Owls by the Crozier Sky Fighters.

WLBW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

6 to 7 p. m.—Dinner concert from the Hotel Gibson; orchestra under the direction of Robert Viscotti; three-minute message from the United States Civil Service Department. 8 to 11:15—Victoriano concert by the Doherty Melody Boys; Irene Downing with "Sentimental Tommy Reynolds" songs; Thelma and her orchestra from Castle Farm; Night Owls by the Crozier Sky Fighters.

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Miss Wills Faces Hard Opposition

**Mrs. Godfree Stand in Way
—English Team Wins**

PARIS, June 2 (AP)—Indication that

women's tennis trophy, will probably meet with stubborn resistance on the part of England was seen yesterday in the decisive team victory scored by English players over France, 5 matches to 2.

The victorious team, which is soon to meet the invading United States women at Wimbledon, yesterday, clinched its series against France by winning five of the final six matches. Miss Joan Fry, Mrs. L. A. Godfree, the former Miss Kathleen McKane, and Mrs. I. Shepherd Barron all won their singles matches, but each was extended

Miss Fry won over Mme. Rene Mathieu, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2; Mrs. Godfree defeated Mlle. Vlasto, 1-6, 6-4, 7-5; Mrs. Barron triumphed over Mlle. Deve, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2; Mrs. McIlquham suffered the only defeat for England when she fell in a single before the stroking of Mme. Vaussard of France, 6-0, 6-3.

In the doubles, Mrs. Godfree and Miss Evelyn Colver defeated Mlle.

Interest now turns to the hard court matches today, which have attracted an imposing entry and which promise

a second battle between Miss Helen Wills and Miss Suzanne Lengien. The American champion is considered to have been placed in the hardest half of the draw, and may fail by the way-side before the final unless she overcomes a lapse in her form. Miss Evelyn Colyer of England, Miss Vlasto of France and Mrs. Godfree are Miss Wills' prospective opponents.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Lynn	9	5	.643
Lewiston	9	5	.643
Manchester	7	6	.538
Haverhill	8	9	.471
Nashua	8	9	.471
Portland	6	8	.431

Lawrence	6	12	333
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RESULTS TUESDAY

Nashua 2, Lewiston 1.
 Lynn 12, Lawrence 6.
 Haverhill-Manchester (postponed).
 Portland-Lowell (postponed).

SWEDEN WINS DOUBLES

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—Sweden's lawn tennis team took the lead over South Africa in the Davis Cup competition

here, yesterday, by winning the doubles
S. Malmstrom and O. Garrell defeated
P. D. Spence and J. J. Lezard, 6-2, 8-5,
8-6.

GOODRICH SILVERTOWNS
ACCESSORIES STORAGE
TOWING DAY AND NIGHT
BLAKE'S GARAGE

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S. Malmstrom and O. Garrell defeated
P. D. Spence and J. J. Lezard, 6-2, 8-5,
8-6.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Big Gun for Small Game

Mantrap, by Sinclair Lewis. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.

ADMIRERS of Sinclair Lewis will be most impressed by the fact that in his new novel he is not the Sinclair Lewis they know. Facile, competent, bound to be popular, "Mantrap" lacks the cumulative effect of patient detail and the occasional, if rare, lifting of the wings that those who like his work say that it has three important books.

It is as if Mr. Lewis had said, "My critics have complained that I am verbose, that I am too photographic, and that I sometimes repeat my effects. Very well, I'll show them that I can do the popular style, too." He has done it. There is hardly a sentence wasted in "Mantrap," hardly a flagging moment. Of his heroine, Alvina, we are constantly being told that she hops, skips, leaps and dashes. His story is like his heroine. It can easily be read in a day, a labor-day day at that.

Theme Another Sham
All this is in harmony with the theme, which is less fundamental than that of "Main Street," "Babbitt" or "Arrowsmith." The theme is another sham this time, too, but not so important a one as Mainstreetishness, babbittism or charlatanism; it is "the most blatant of all our American myths: roughing it in the wilds."

First in the book comes a brief prelude of four short paragraphs where we see Ralph Prescott paddling with all his might across a wild Canadian lake, with a young woman in the bottom of his canoe and an angry man close upon his trail. Then we go back a few weeks to find out how it happened that Prescott, proper, well-disposed, conservative, a man of law by profession and by conduct contrived to get into a position where he is apparently running away with another man's wife.

Prescott was a successful lawyer, a bachelor of quiet habits and fastidious taste who had sought a holiday in the Canadian woods. He was going with West Woodbury, who knew all about roughing it. The project looked halcyon to Prescott, and he all but bought out the sporting-goods shop in his zeal. But hardly had the first night been passed in the open before he knew that roughing it in clothes, living on haddock and bacon and portaging in the rain did not constitute for him a vacation, even with the additional doubtful privilege of catching a few fish for dinner. Worse than that, that, was the boredom almost to the point of the fussy, loquacious, indefatigable Woodbury.

Deserts Camping Mate
Thus it happened that Prescott took the first step on the downward path, and when opportunity offered, committed the worst of all campers' sins; he deserted his camping mate. Prescott went off with Joe Easter, a north country trader, a man of giant and sage who offered the solace of true companionship. At Joe's settlement he met Joe's wife, a pretty manicurist from the States, and the stage was set for trouble. There was Joe who was designed to be a friend closer than a brother; there was the young wife, so bored by the friends her husband thought good enough for her, and there was the immaculate Prescott, who had never acted on impulse in his life, longing to rescue a pretty woman from uncivilized surroundings, longing still more to save Joe from the breakers ahead, longing most of all to get off with a whole skin for Ralph Prescott. He got off, but in spite of him Alvina went along too, and so we come back to the present.

That both Joe and Alvina in the end acted contrary to prescribed convention was no fault of Ralph's, but is all a part of the parody that Mr. Lewis is amusing himself by writing. The book derives so much of its interest from the plot (being in that respect, again, unlike Mr. Lewis's former novels) that one feels the reader ought to be allowed to discover the solution of the story for himself without being furnished with too many clues by the reviewer. A parody it is, an amusing satire

on the novel and the motion picture of the great open spaces. We can almost see this one on the screen as we read, and we hope it will not be changed in one jot or tittle when it is produced. There is the whole bag of tricks that the novelist of the northwest uses—the tenderfoot hero,



SINCLAIR LEWIS

the trader, the pretty girl from the States, Hudson Bay factor, romantic man, Indian guide, provincial police, a backwoods dance, a forest fire, the shooting of rapids, an Indian uprising, a long pursuit. Yes, the fade-out is different, but that is the parody.

Since it is a parody, the author is excused from the necessity of making his characters stand up consistently, as they would have to do in a serious novel. Sinclair Lewis has always been thorough to the point of exhaustiveness in depicting his principal characters, and with his minor characters he has always been content to sketch in an outline. In "Mantrap" he has, without doubt, been thorough in depicting Ralph Prescott, the timid, well-disposed lawyer, "neither greater nor more tender than the rest of us," but trying very hard to be decent

the trader, the pretty girl from the States, Hudson Bay factor, romantic man, Indian guide, provincial police, a backwoods dance, a forest fire, the shooting of rapids, an Indian uprising, a long pursuit. Yes, the fade-out is different, but that is the parody.

"How do you like it, now you've got it?" Yet he has not entirely escaped out of character. He still shoots his arrows at standardization, at efficiency. He still regards a bore as the chief of offenders. He is still a satirist. It is only that in "Mantrap" he has radically altered his mode of attack and written in the very manner that he satirizes. The public has no right to ask a man to produce the same kind of work over and over again. It rather seems a mark of power when an author chooses to do something different—for once, at least. This particular something different has all the aspect of a highly popular book, but there is very little in it that will provoke discussion. It does not take very heavy ammunition to hunt such comparatively small game as the novel of the northern wilds and the heroism of the open spaces.

An Analysis of Drawing

Drawing: Its History and Uses, by W. A. S. Benson. New York: Oxford University Press, New American Branch. \$2.25.

THIS volume offers a sound and unacknowledged analysis of outline drawing, with its application to research as well as to the sister arts, portraiture and design. Although not a handbook in the sense of showing the methods by which one actually learns to draw, this little glossary is calculated to appeal to the reader through a diversity of information in the various uses of drawing, and to stimulate a more general desire for artistic expression. Indeed, it is of significance to the layman as well as to the artist, not only as regards aesthetics and non-creative appreciation, but as regards the relation of

drawing to the natural sciences, to chemistry and engineering, a relationship not usually stressed by art schools.

Beginning with an assertion that the various purposes of drawing are not generally understood, the author, a man of scholarly attainments, as well as practical insight, describes the first pictorial words, inscribed on stone, the source of all written language. These Egyptian hieroglyphics took two forms. They were either a record of something, such as the portrait of a Pharaoh or a memorandum of his health, or an order in the case of the Egyptians usually concrete, such as a pictured list of grain, dried fruit or oil, in jars, to be stored away by stewards.

Interesting Sideights
Tracing these primal motives for expression through the ages, the author divides all successive art forms into these two categories, "record and order"; into the former, such arts as portrait, landscape and decorative design; and into the latter, the complicated diagrams of the mechanical engineer and that pictorial branch of mathematics, geometry, also of Egyptian origin.

Throughout Mr. Benson's book, many interesting sideights on historical and archaeological lore appear. These do not detract from the main contents, but rather serve to impress important facts and theories on the reader's memory. The style of writing is consistent, lucid, and convincing, with familiar themes of drawing knitting gradually together to form a sort of climax in the last two chapters, wherein the author ascends from the utilitarian and practical to the realms of symbolism and poetic fancy in painting.

There is a great deal that should be helpful to teachers, opening up possibilities for further research. The author gives a hint here and

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Ways to Disarmament

Disarmament, by Prof. P. J. Noel Baker. London: The Hogarth Press. 12s. 6d. net.

THE growth of armaments is a comparatively new menace to civilization. In the 10 years from 1898 to 1908 all the great powers among them increased their military and naval budgets by about £100,000,000—£10,000,000 a year. The next six years, from 1908 to 1914, the six great powers of Europe alone increased their budgets by more than £1,000,000,000 a year, and on the eve of the World War the strength of the armies of these six European Great Powers numbered more than 18,000,000 men, in first and second-line troops alone.

If there were any truth in the old tag, "If you wish for peace, prepare for war," quite obviously war should have become less probable since the race in armaments began than it had been before it. It is equally obvious that no nation can long put up with the financial strain which is involved in this competition of destruction.

But it is not in financial terms alone that Professor Baker shows how vital has become the problem of disarmament. He quotes General Bradner, Chief of Research of the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army, to show that the development of chemical warfare during the last few years has been such that Germany, had she been equipped with ample supplies of up-to-date gas bombs, could have annihilated in 10 to 12 hours the entire first American army.

Land Armaments
How, then, can the nations of the world be persuaded to show common sense and to agree to an all-round reduction of armaments? Professor Baker deals separately with land, naval and aerial armaments, but he emphasizes time after time the inseparability of the three problems.

In dealing with land armaments he studies all the proposals that have hitherto been put forward, and he comes to the conclusion that the nearer one can keep to the system which Germany and the other enemy powers were forced to accept by the peace treaty of 1919, the better. This system was drawn up by a committee of military experts at Versailles, whose one object was to make Germany powerless.

It is certain that nations will not yet accept voluntarily so drastic a control as Germany accepted under duress, but Professor Baker makes a number of proposals, based on the standing armies should be reduced to a maximum of 100,000 men; auxiliary forces (armed police, forest guards, customs officials, etc.) should be limited in accordance with the methods of the peace treaties; for the purpose of limiting reserves, the maximum number of his health, or an order in the case of the Egyptians usually concrete, such as a pictured list of grain, dried fruit or oil, in jars, to be stored away by stewards.

A Scintillating Study
Dr. Wellens has produced a scintillating study of the composer. In it he traverses an account of Schönberg's activity, shows the sources of much unusual development, and brings to light the methods by which the composer has sought to express his individuality in his musical and literary works. Beyond any doubt, the author knows his subject well, for Schönberg was his teacher. In the light of his intimate knowledge of the musician he has disclosed many angles of character and achievement.

First of all, Schönberg's compositions are listed and elucidated. Dr. Wellens holds the theory that both the man and the musician will be clearer to the public from a study of his works than from any mere listing of biographical data. He strives for an outward expression of the inner life rather than descriptions of external aspects and incidents. Beyond this, various activities as a teacher, a poet and an essayist are pictured. Herein we see Schönberg as a creative worker. A teacher's advice to pupils are perhaps the surest indices to his own character. He has striven to keep himself untainted by

dogmatism. He asks, not that his pupils imitate him, but that they develop whatever lies within them, and above all, that they "write sincerely."

Dr. Wellens tells the story that a pupil once took a composition to Schönberg, a work both intricate in style and difficult of performance. But the master poured forth no lavish praises. Instead, he demanded, "Did you really mean this to be so complicated? Have you not subsequently added to the harmonic structure, as fagades are added to a building?" When the student had finally admitted the charge, this composer, whose own works teem with complexities, smiled one on the other, told him, "Music should not be adorned, but should be true. Nothing should come to you with difficulty. Wait patiently for an idea. What you compose must be as natural to yourself as are your hands. Until that happens you should write nothing. The simpler your inspiration the better." Only a great teacher may thus acknowledge the supremacy of simplicity and unadornment.

Unquestionably, Schönberg has a great talent for teaching. He stimulates and charms his pupils. The text of his teaching falls not within the scope of so-called "modern" music, but in the analysis of the works of classic composers from Bach to Brahms. One of Schönberg's mottoes is, "Genius leaves only from itself, talent chiefly from others. Genius learns from nature, from its own nature; talent learns from art."

Composes Rapidly
A description of Schönberg's method of composition may prove illuminating to those who deride his music as "manufactured" or intellectual. For he works with incredible rapidity, writing quickly in full orchestral score on paper possessing double the usual number of staves. His sketchbooks reveal fertility of invention coupled with unusual speed.

Through all this advance Schönberg has produced new forms. His monodrama, "Expectation," lifts the emotions of a lifetime. In the "Gurrelieder" the orchestra becomes a body of solo instruments, so minute are the subdivisions. His symphonic works are developed on a polyphonic plan, each character of development throughout the long list of his works. In each an innovation looks to the future. But always improvements build on the past.

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tory power for the equipment of each thousand of its men.

For naval disarmament, Professor Baker makes various proposals, including a general limitation of the total tonnage allowed to every naval power and a supplementary limitation of their tonnage in the most important classes of fighting ships; a prolonged naval holiday; an attempt to secure the total abolition of the submarine as an instrument of war; budgetary control by limitation of the expenditure for armament and gun replacement and repair, a fixed sum being allowed for each 10,000 tons of permitted shipping; the establishment of a proportion between tonnage and the total man power in the service of each navy, and, lastly, stringent control of the traffic in naval armaments.

Political Problems
Limitation of air forces may be technically more difficult than the limitation of naval or military forces, but Professor Baker does not pay sufficient attention to the power of tradition, which induces Great Britain, for example, to continue to spend far more on the navy and far less on aeroplanes than purely military considerations can possibly justify. It is quite impossible, of course, to limit the numbers or the size of commercial aircraft, which may be converted in a few hours into "bombers" of great destructive power, but an agreement might be reached whereby Government subsidies would not be granted to commercial aircraft "on conditions that would encourage the perversion of their type from economic to military efficiency." As for military air forces, they might be dealt with by the limitation of the total personnel (with a fixed number of pilots to a fixed proportion of the total personnel) and the limitation of annual budgetary expenditure.

Although most of Professor Baker's book is devoted to the technical problems of disarmament, he fully appreciates the political difficulties, the greatest of which would probably be, as was the case at Washington, the task of reaching agreement on the ratio for the reduction of armaments to be adopted between different countries. Various proposals for this ratio have been made and Professor Baker studies them all, but he comes to the conclusion that the military and naval status quo in 1913 should be taken as the basis for negotiation.

Lastly, the author emphasizes the connection between security and disarmament. All the work undertaken by the League of Nations since the war has tended to show how impossible it will be for any general disarmament conference to succeed unless that, in the event of aggression against any one country, other countries will immediately come to its defense. The best reason for this in support of the Geneva Protocol was written by Professor Baker, and in this new book he has given all the evidence that could possibly be needed to convince even the most thoughtless that competitive armaments are a danger and not a defense and that nations must be prepared to make some sacrifice of their national sovereignty in order to institute a system of international co-operation which will supply that feeling of security which all the armaments in the world can no longer give.

Books for Three Inclinations
Sequelentennial:
The American Revolution Considered as a Social Movement, by J. Franklin Jameson. New York: Macmillan University Press, \$1.50.

Musical:
Musical Education in America, by A. T. Davison. (Harper, \$2.50.)
Toward the Great Open Spaces: Mantrap, by Sinclair Lewis (Harcourt, Brace, \$2).

Explaining Schönberg
Arnold Schönberg, by Egon Wellens. Translated by W. H. Kerridge. London: New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.25.

RARE indeed is that maker of epigrams who can coin an effective one on the basis of his own career. But Arnold Schönberg has passed that feat successfully when he wryly remarked of the furor that his works have since their earliest production, "and from that time the scandal has never ceased." Truly much of Schönberg's music must be a medium of veritable insanity, classically minded. But since not all of us are classically minded, large numbers of musicians—and others—have derived a generous store of music from his musical antics. Many more have found not only amusement but a medium of veritable inspiration and even gleams of outstanding originality of thought and concept inherent in his varied output. Among those who have discovered within themselves a fount of admiration for his ne plus ultra of modernism is Dr. Egon Wellens, who has written this brief essay, now being expanded into the still modest dimensions of the present volume, included in Dent's International Library of Books on Music, edited by Dr. A. Eaglefield-Hull.

there, touching lightly and passing on to the main point. It is not so much what he says as what he leaves unsaid that piques the reader with a sense of inquiry.

Adaptability Stressed
One gets the impression that Mr. Benson favors neither realistic illusion in painting nor, on the other hand, purely abstract conventionalization in design. He seems to be concerned mainly with the inscription of the subject to its use and medium.

Probably Mr. Benson has a personal predilection toward naturalism in design, not, of course, a close imitation of nature, but that mainly because of the limitations of the particular material encountered in most applications of design. Such limitations are encountered in the minor art of weaving, for instance, where the weaver is handicapped in constructing a pattern with curves, on account of the crossing warp and woof threads. This is an explanation of one of the most common metric floral motifs that form the pattern of sixteenth century Persian rugs, where necessity was the cause of its individual charm. In ancient Turkish pottery the problem was similar, for the glitters of the glaze rendered an artificial effect that was incongruous with too definite an attempt at realism.

"Drawing" is prefaced by a biography by the Hon. W. N. Bruce, C. B., who as a personal friend of the author is able to give a clear account of his life and work, as well as a commentary on English life in the Victorian and Edwardian eras.

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Poetry of Culture

A Review by THOMAS MOULT.

The Deluge and Other Poems, by R. C. Trevelyan. London: The Hogarth Press. 5s. net.

POETRY and culture: can the two characters, the gift and the acquirement, go together? Is the development of the intellect compatible with that of the poetic imagination? The question is by no means as superficial as it may appear to those who regard it hastily, despite that in certain examples, such as that of Matthew Arnold, the blending becomes perfect. For even in Arnold's case we are often unable to read him without suspecting that when culture came in at his door true poetry was always threatening to fly out of the window.

The truth of the matter has to do with imaginative passion. And imaginative passion is not usually a cultured poet's possession. Every attempt at a poem that is not originated through it merely results in accomplished verse. Many an impetuous young minstrel, whose lays are crammed with the most glaring crudities, has been known to move his extremely sparse audience more markedly in the only way poetry should move its readers than the author, of "The Deluge and Other Poems" is likely to affect an audience which is probably and deservedly a large one.

A Scholarly Craftsman
For Mr. Trevelyan is by this time well known as a thoughtful and scholarly craftsman who proves himself a poet over and over again in defiance of his accomplishments, but the student is seldom permitted to forget his first impression of the present book—namely, that here is a poet who has read and reread, translated and retranslated Sophocles, and failed to put away his critical recollections of them as he came to his own verse-making.

In Shurippak, some years before the Flood That turned the race of mortals back to mud, And for the space of wellnigh half Made of this planet one enormous tar Revolving round the sun disconsolately . . .

"The Sumerian Deluge," with which Mr. Trevelyan leads off, and which is the longest of five story-poems, is handicapped by that tremendously sophisticated beginning—it would seem felicitous only in a translation from, say, the Greek—and not until we reach the second poem, "Epimetheus," do we experience the pleasure of genuine poetry.

It was an April afternoon. On far-off mountain tops Winter was lingering still; but in the valley it was already warm and green. Already round the olives and between the green young corn Anemones were blowing, and the black-bird sang his song.

That is indeed exquisite. And there are many passages equal to it in the same idyllic piece, although the poetic atmosphere is dangerously high being dispelled again before one discovers that the poem has also such lines as:

And as he read, soon quite forgot his Acme, as once, they tell, On Naxos' isle Ariadne by her Theseus was forsaken.

"The Lady's Bat"
What is perhaps the most enjoyable poem that Mr. Trevelyan has yet written—and the most spontaneous—is "The Lady's Bat," a happy-go-lucky soliloquy in blank verse by a young bat who has exhausted himself in striving vainly to fly to the stars and forth and return to the lady's open window. He becomes her pet, and describes (in Mr. Trevelyan's language) the gorgeous time

he is having; nevertheless he assures us in confidence that: When sultry June has set all windows wide, I shall steal forth, and fly away, away. My soul shall weary for the stars once more, And once more, ere old age has cramped their flight, Skyward I'll lift my wings, and make a road Or some bright beam.

"The Lady's Bat" is original as well as pleasant, something of a variation on Mr. Trevelyan's customary policy of versifying any theme, preferably classical, by which he is diverted. His lines, for once, are unencumbered by antique names, and there is a welcome absence of any preliminary explanation of his argument or footnotes such as the following, which is printed at the end of another piece, "Moses and the Shepherd":

N.B.—The Persian mystic, Jalalu 'ddin Rumi (1207-1273 A.D.), has told this story in his famous "Masnavi." Readers familiar with this work, or with translations of it, will be able to judge to what extent I am indebted to the ancient poet.

Until the variation exemplified in "The Lady's Bat" becomes a regular policy with Mr. Trevelyan we feel that his poetry will always seem to be the "chips" from a scholar's workshop rather than the wildly imaginative outpourings of one with streaming hair who has drunk the milk of Paradise.

Books Received
Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Story of Philosophy, by Will Durant. New York: Simon & Schuster. \$3.

The Story of a Country Town, by E. W. Howe. New York: Albert & Charles Bonk. \$1.25.

Children of the Mountain and Plain, by Uncle Robert. A. & C. Black Ltd., London.

Prodigals of Monte Carlo, by E. Phillips Oppenheim. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

Braverman, by James Stevens. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. \$2.50.

Asia, a Short History, by Herbert H. Gowen. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$3.50.

The Apocrypha, translated from Greek and Latin into New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. 80 cents.

George Meredith, by J. B. Priestly. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

I Come Singing, by H. Thompson Rich. New York: Harold Vin. \$1.75.

Overture and Other Poems, by Rufus Ansley. New York: Harold Vin.

Eve Passes, by Georgiana Thayer. New York: Harold Vin.

The Indians Today, by Flora Warren Seymour. New York: Benj. H. Sanborn & Co.

Poets and Their Art, by Harriet Martineau. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

How Advertisements are Built, by Gilbert P. Farrar. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.50.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Philosophy of Furniture

AMONG the miscellaneous essays of Poe is one entitled "The Philosophy of Furniture." It is an amusing essay for various reasons. Everyone knows how fond Poe was of introducing into his tales elaborate descriptions of interiors, and there is a certain pathos in the poor fellow's dreams of affluence and the palatial; but here we find that he really admired most a rich and restrained simplicity, in which warm colors and subdued light and quiet comfort united to form a unified tone and atmosphere. Written in the eighteen-forties, his essay furnishes an interesting protest against the household furnishing of a time when Americans had more wealth than taste, and a no less interesting plea for improvement. For the reader who knows his Poe, the discussion reveals as much of the author between the lines as in them; for it is facts throughout that pseudo-comopolitanism, that assumption of a traveled, well-read, and sophisticated man which has made so many people condemn Poe as a charlatan or "bluff." The two-fifths sheer genius and the three-fifths sheer fact of which Lowell spoke are obvious to the most charitable reader, but the most charitable reader will excuse some of the fudge as the natural reaction of a lover of beauty against an environment that was ugly, prosaic, and philistine.

We learn from the essay that in the eighteen-forties the homes of the well-to-do were commonly both ugly and comfortable. There was, says Poe, no sense of "keeping" or appropriateness in the furnishings, colors being chosen without regard to their blending, chairs being disposed in straight lines, carpets with large floral patterns being laid in small rooms, curtains of heavy materials and draped in voluminous folds being hung in places where no curtains should have been, and "glitter" in gold-framed mirrors, cut-glass lampshades, and crystal chandeliers—enfolding all in a flickering, unquiet radiance.

"Flashiness" is the word Poe adopts to sum up all which he condemns in the interiors of his time; and, for the edification of his compatriots, he describes at length a room which planning and a color scheme have served to produce the unity of tone which we find in the art of the present. The room is "done" throughout in crimson and gold against a wall covering of silver-gray and relieved by the bindings of some three hundred "magnificently bound" books, four vases of "sweet and vivid flowers," and "many paintings." Not one of the paintings is of small size, because "diminutive paintings give a 'spotty' look to a room." No doubt the room was charming, even though few people except Poe would have withstood the crimson and gold and the Argand lamp—that is, the oil

Friendship With Butterflies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
"O butterfly, tell me,
Butterfly, tell me,
Sing an old German song,
Why do you run away from me?
Why run away from me?
Now near, and now far,
Now near, now far?"

I had often wondered
Why butterflies
Seemed oblivious of me.
They were not openly rude,
Did not seem to be
Consciously avoiding me,
And yet did
Prettily and gracefully,
Preoccupied
Interested in a flower here,
And in a flower there.
Surely, surely," I thought,
"I must have something
In common with butterflies.
Why should they so disdain me?"

One day,
A happy day,
A day of sun and flowers and
summer.
A great gold butterfly
Came making amends to me
For the neglect of his kind.
He came where I sat
In a long garden-chair,
And alighted!
On the tip of my slipper!
He stayed moments.
Or hours—
My surprise and delight
Stopped time till he flew!

From his gold tolerance
I have assurance
That I shall yet be
On terms of intimacy
With butterflies!

Myrtle Sutherland.

Incoming Summer

Where by the streams the towers of
the wild hyacinth bore their
clustered bells, sought by that gold-
vestured . . . wild bee, the willow
wren sang his little melody, pausing
awhile to watch the running water.
The early purple orchids grow with
the bluebells, their spurs upraised,
their green leaves mottled with
purple. Already the blackthorn had
put forth its blossoms, a sign of
frostless nights and warm days; already
a blackbird had planted its
nest in the alder bush. Now the year
would advance till the grain was
mature and the red arms of the
maple and birch whirled among the
baked stems. Following the
green and silver windings of the
stream, the blue swallows hovered and
fast, and the cuckoo's voice had not
yet faded from the peasant
coverts.

The willow birds perched on the
wands of the willows, and the
swallows twittered as they glided. Two
singing notes, oft repeated, came
from an ash-tree where an olive
chiffchaff was piping his simple
melody. Through the gusty winds of
March . . . he had been piping by
the brook, a wanderer whose notes
were heard all the blackberries
of October. . . . From the stream
and the shallow rushes were rising
green spearpoints across sturdy
enough to conceal the nest of the
wild duck. Now they were thin and
bare, and the nest was as though
covered by the effort of straining upwards
to the light. . . . In June they would
be "thick and sappy." In winter
the cattle would tread their dried
stems upon the beaten floors of the
ships.

Peeping from the ivy-covered
seclusion for sight of a flashing
hawk, a robin slips like a copper
oakleaf from its nest. . . . The
stream is singing a mazed melody of
soft sounds; by listening intently
one can be distinguished. Dif-
ferent notes arise from the shat-
tering of a crystal bubble upon the
stones, the hollow drip of a pebble
rolled over the shallows, the foamy
swirling past willow trunks moss-
covered, the splashing into dented
trout-pools. Where a sunbeam looms
over the sand, holding a twig in its
eddy; or the wind stirs the leaves,
and a million sunspots are thrown
upwards like a silvery flight of stars.
From the mud and previous
doubtless have been raised by the
root-divers of the king-cups, and
can cast thickly by the bank.

Behind the hedge the gorse grows,
stretching up the hill in spiky
protrusion, and rusted jade and orange. . . .
The spread disk of the dandelion, so
richly lush, is more beautiful now.
A common flower, a despised
weed, yet a symbol of that pulsing
golden happiness that is the heritage
of so many. . . . Summer
to me would be incomplete without
the dandelion. . . .

Summer: the very name brings to
the heart a feeling of joy. There is
much for all, so much beauty of
thought stored in the raggedest dan-
delion. Sunshine, the swallow, and
the celandine: to know these in child-
hood is to take to the heart the glory
of summer for ever.—Henry Wil-
liamson, in "The Lone Swallows."

Flower-Lit

In June and early July, the most
constant lights of the night are the
pale midsummer blossoms. The
glory of the moon and stars is cut
short by late sunsets and early
dawns; and the Plough, which is the
genius of night in our northern skies,
has scarcely begun to swing low
across the north, as best we know it,
before it is sponged out by morning.
But as soon as the twilight falls,
whether the light be fair or cloudy,
the white flowers shine forth in the
meadows and about the wood-sides,
and earth stands lit till morning with
their drowsy stars and moons.—
Anthony Collett, in "The Changing
Year."



A Fishing Boat in Rio de Janeiro Harbor

Ordnet Tænkning

W HEN I was along Cape Cod or
in the region of Nantucket or
of Gloucester, Massachusetts,
or in the distant Bay of Rio de Ja-
neiro, the characteristic fishing boats
of each locality add much to the
picturesque beauty of the scene. This
was especially true when fishing
boats of the larger type were all
under sail, but little by little sails
have been superseded by motor-
propelled craft. Graceful schooners,
even though they have consigned
their fleet, a faithful engine for dis-
pensable knots per hour, still go out
from Gloucester for the Grand Banks
and other fishing ports. In Rio de
Janeiro, where customs change more
slowly among the native inhabitants,
a greater proportion of masts still
linger in the picture, with keels tip-
ping gracefully with the weight of
canvas.

And what a picture it is! The
beauty of the bay is new every morn-
ing and fresh every evening, un-
passed by any on the globe and ri-
valed only by the Bay of Naples and
that of San Francisco and perhaps
the Bay of Constantinople. Its charms
have been painted and photographed
and praised in prose and verse and
song ever since it was settled by the
French nearly four hundred years
ago, and it will continue to give us
pleasure while ships and commerce
last.

Fishing as a means of livelihood
is as old as mankind and written his-
tory does not go back to its begin-
nings. Fishermen played an impor-
tant part in the life of Egypt six
thousand years ago and more. The
Red Sea, the Nile, Greece and Rome
all had their fisher-folk. The deep-
sea fishermen of medieval times
were primitive and superstitious and
yet they were the pioneers whom the
discoverers followed. They kept sail-
ing farther and farther from land
until their tarry nets had been dipped
in all the ocean depths of Europe.
For centuries the Norwegians were
the greatest of these European fish-
ermen and from the same ports ad-
venturers struck boldly out into
their trail to explore untold waters. Liv-
ing thus in direct contact with the
elements, men became patient, hum-
ble, simple, and open-hearted. From
such men Jesus called Simon
Peter and Andrew and James and
John to follow him and become
fishers of men.

Nearly all the fishing from Rio de
Janeiro is done the bay, although
some fishermen go as far out to sea
as an eighteen hours' sail will take
them. The fishermen here, although
of a mixed race, run true to type in
simplicity of living, as they do all
along the Brazilian coast. Their brief
hours on shore are quiet and un-
eventful. Their days are days of
constant struggle, but when they
have brought their boats to shore
they are a light-hearted people. They
sit about their rude huts in twilight
under the swaying coconut palms,
supping on a bit of farina and some
Brazilian dried beef, talking and
singing and playing the viola. They
are far removed from "the streets
where men gather inland" and so
beyond the lure of urban entice-
ments. Sarajoni Naidu has sung of
their brother toilers, the Coromandel
Fishers. There is much in her lines
that applies equally well to those
of Brazil:

"Sweet is the shade of the coconut
glade, and the scent of the
mango grove,
And sweet are the sands at the full
of the moon with the sound of
the voices we love.
But sweeter, O brother, the kiss of
the spray and the dance of
the wild foam's glees:
Row, brothers, row to the blue of
the verge where the low sky
meets with the sea."

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Overstitches at Artiklen om Christian Science, som forekommer paa Engelsk
paa denne Side.

ET VIIST Ord siger: "En Plads
for enhver. Tink, og enhver
Ting paa sin Plads." I Trafik-
spørgsmålet kan enhver have last
Mærke til, at i en stor By vil mange
Hundrede Gange om Dagen en øj-
eblikkelig Forvirring give Plads for
ordnet Fremskriden paa ethvert over-
fyldt Hjørne af Gaden; og det er ved
at adlyde den almindelige Kundska-
b om, at højre er højre og venstre er
venstre at Københavns Regler kan
konsekvens harmonisk.

Milten siger: "Løst skidende
Orden sprang frem af Uorden." I alle
Tidsløse er Lyset blevet brugt som
Symbol paa Forstaaelse, og det gænge-
ste Ordtryk: "Jeg indser" bruges ofte
som ensbetydende med: "Jeg for-
staaer." Næst kan adlyde andelig
Forstaaelse. Vi vil det de deltagende
forvirrede og forvirrede ordene in-
telligente, retfærdige, barmhjertige og
kærlige Maader at tænke paa. Regu-
læret vil blive, at Fraktionen bliver
mindre og Harmoni, Rytme og Sam-
arbejde blive større i alle menne-
skelige Forhold. Man kan sige, det er
et ønskeligt Resultat; men hvorefter
kan det opnaas?

Hvis et Værelse i lang Tid havde
været forstørret og saa stift og un-
derligt ud, vilde den kloge Husmoder
først af alt bortskafe alle nyttige
Genstande, saa som brækkede Bæker
og turet Papir. Naar det gælder at
ordne sit Tanke-Kammer, hvormange
værdiløse og nyttige Forestillinger
findes der ikke. Uden Tænken kunde
mange af os bortkaste Tanker om
Bekymring og Irrationalitet, som ikke
udretter andet end at hindre ordnet
Tankegang.

Christian Science kommer for at
hjælpe den forvirrede og forbløvede
Tænker, som ikke ved, hvorledes han
skal klare sine Tankers Sammenf-
tring. Paa Side 469 i Tekstbogen i
Christian Science "Science and Health
with Key to the Scriptures" siger
Mrs. Eddy: "Der kan man være et
Sind, fordi der er kun en Gud; og
hvis dødelige ikke krævede noget an-
det Snd og ikke tog imod noget
andet, vilde Synd være ukendt. Vi
kan kun have et Sind, hvis dette ene
er uendeligt."
For at illustrere dette: Forudsæt
at Individ startede med et ærligt Øn-
ske om at studere fuldkommen
Sandhed og Orden i sin Tankegang
Sandhed og Orden, den Maade, ved
hvilken enhver, her og nu, kan holde
den højt og forblive under det ene
Sinds Beskyttelse.
Den virkelige Opgave for Menne-
sket i Guds Blide er at udtrykke alt,
hvad Gud mener, at han skal ud-
trykke, og intet andet. Christian Sci-
ence, har aabenbart den fuldkomne
Tanke-Standart, den Maade, ved
hvilken enhver, her og nu, kan holde
den højt og forblive under det ene
Sinds Beskyttelse.
Paa Side 210 i "The First Church of
Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" ud-
taler Mrs. Eddy: "Den rette Tænk-
forbliver under den Almagtes
Skygge. Hans Tanke kan kun gen-
spejle Fred, god Vilje mod Menne-
skene, Sundhed og Hellighed."

Majolica Plate

Yellow and green, with garlands gay;
Pale Madonna on fields of blue;
Plump bambini with birds, at play;
Cost-of-arms on Italian hue;
Ferguson Griffin with Lion of Guelph.
Fighting to prove their civic pride;
Just at this point—I help myself—
A crack runs down where the Mayor
decides
Which of the cities has won the
right.
Majolica chronicles have this plight.
—Ruth Mason Rice, in The Golden
Gull.

Orderly Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WISE saying runs, "A place
for everything, and everything
in its place." In the matter of
traffic, everyone must have observed
in a big city that many hundred
times a day momentary confusion
gives place to orderly progress at
every crowded street corner; and it
is upon obedience to the common
knowledge that right is right and left
is left, that the rules of the road
depend for their harmonious opera-
tion.

Milton says, "Light shone, and
order from disorder sprang." In all
ages light has been used as the sym-
bol of understanding; and the dis-
crepant expression "I see" is often used
synonymously with "I understand."
When spiritual understanding is
obeyed, then the confused thinking of
mortals yields to orderly, intelligent,
just, merciful, and kindly methods of
thought. The result is the lessening
of friction and increased harmony,
rhythm, and co-operation in all human
affairs. A desirable result, one may
say; but how is it to be attained?

If a room were long neglected and
presented an appearance of dust and
litter, the wise housewife would first
of all discard all useless objects, such
as broken boxes and torn papers.
When it comes to the tidying of one's
thought-chamber, how many useless
and discordant beliefs are to be found
there! Many of us might, with ad-
vantage, throw out without delay
thoughts of worry and irritability,
which accomplish nothing but the
prevention of orderly thinking.

Christian Science comes to the res-
cue of the confused and puzzled
thinker who does not know how to
straighten out the tangle of his
thoughts. On page 469 of the Chris-
tian Science textbook, "Science and
Health with Key to the Scriptures,"
Mrs. Eddy tells us: "There can be but
one Mind, because there is but one
God; and if mortals claimed no other
Mind and accepted no other, sin would
be unknown. We can have but one
Mind, if that one is infinite."

To illustrate: suppose an individual
started out with the earnest desire
to establish perfect truth and order
in his thinking throughout the day,
he would first of all need to under-
stand and acknowledge that the one
infinite Mind, God, contains only
true, loving, healthy thoughts, and
that he himself, as God's likeness,
can express only such thoughts. This
honest acknowledgment would at once
have a corrective effect on his think-
ing. If, for example, he felt resentful
at being roughly jostled on entering
a crowded train, he would control all
discordant feelings, on the ground
that others are unknown to the one
infinite Mind, God, and that man in his
likeness is incapable of taking of-
fense, because he reflects the loving-
kindness and serenity of God, good
if, on arriving at his office, he should

feel disturbed by a bad business re-
port, or by fear of overwork, he
could quickly turn to the comforting
message of Paul to Timothy, "God
hath not given us the spirit of fear;
but of power, and of love, and of a
sound mind." If envy stirred in his
heart because of the success of a so-
called business rival, he would recog-
nize this envy as a belief in limited
opportunity, and at once repudiate
and reverse such a thought, knowing
that in the infinite and impartial pro-
vision of God, the one Mind, there is
enough for all. So, by degrees, through
this elimination of mental litter, his
thought-chamber would come to ex-
press greater order and peace.

On page 215 of "Miscellaneous
Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes: "Chris-
tian Science demands order and
truth. To abide by these we must
first understand the Principle and
object of our work, and be clear that
it is Love, peace and good will to-
ward men."

The true thinker rejoices in know-
ing that every time he remembers to
think and act rightly, honestly, just-
ly, patiently, wisely, it is God, the
one true Mind, who is controlling
and protecting his thinking. In every
moment of temptation, let him si-
lently affirm man's at-onement with
God, the ever present Mind, and
whether it be a suggestion of sick-
ness, sin, accident, or discord that
knocks at the door of his thought, he
will instantly refuse the suggestion
admission, and will open the door in
that same moment to admit, instead,
God's gifts of health, purity, safety,
and harmony.

The Psalmist prayed, "Order my
steps in thy word; and let not any
iniquity have dominion over me." Christian Science teaches that such
desire is born of God, and that in
proportion as one's thoughts are or-
dered by the one Mind, God, so will
one's actions be correspondingly right.
Paul's behest, "Be of one mind," is a
rebuke to the mortal belief that each
one is, of necessity, double-minded,
and therefore "unstable in all his
ways." This behest to "be of one
mind" is at once an imperative com-
mand and, when obeyed, a complete
protection from all sin and sickness.
The real mission of man in God's
image is to express all that God
means him to express, and nothing
else. Christian Science has revealed
the perfect thought-standard, and the
way in which each may hold it aloft
and abide under the protection of the
one Mind, here and now.

On page 210 of "The First Church
of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany,"
Mrs. Eddy states: "The right think-
ing abides under the shadow of the Al-
mighty. His thoughts can only re-
flect peace, good will towards men,
health, and holiness."

[In another column will be found a trans-lation of this article into Danish.]

Password

"Falls from a cloud the singing bird
Into her nest of grass:
Say to me but a single word,
And I will let you pass."

"Between her winking stars the
moon
Pauses beyond the hill:
Whisper that word—oh, whisper
soon
And pass me if you will."

"The wood grows darker, quieter
Than ever yet it was:
One word amid the whispering air
And I will let you pass."

Listened the waiting leaves all night,
Shadow and bush and mound:
The high moon shed a softer light—
There was not any sound.
—Edward Davison, in Poetry.

The Lighthouse Sunset

The ship is sailing out of Singa-
pore bound for Pontianak on the
Island of Borneo. It is sunset time.
I am sitting on the upper deck
under the awning of a clean white
Dutch steamer. We have passed cus-
toms and have our "clearance" for
Borneo and are sailing out through
the straits lined with innumerable
little islands. Nothing but a glorious
sunset back of us could take my
eyes away from this beautiful "In-
land Sea," with its coconut-palm-
lined shores. But the sunset tonight
is impelling.

I have frequently sailed directly
to a sunset, but seldom directly
away from one. Fortunately, the
first deck is "aft" on this ship and
I have a superb viewpoint. The sun-
set is a gold mass just merging into
a russet-gold, a mere suggestion of
russet which falls to mature. . . .
That is the background. The whole
sky seems gold. But suddenly, the
bank of black clouds, above the
gold, begins to drip into the gold in
strange formations. It is as if old,
worn-out drop-curtains were being
lowered from the ceiling of the sky
over that gold stage. And the cur-
tains are seemingly painted in
strange devices.

For instance, directly in the path
of the dropping golden sun is a for-
mation of curtain-clouds whose
beautiful curves startle one with
their exact likeness to an hourglass.
To the right of this hourglass for-
mation there drops a curtain on
which are the ruins of an old temple
with Doric columns plainly show-
ing. . . .

As we sail eastward, along the
very life of the equator itself, a
lighthouse back of us at the en-
trance to the "Straits" begins to
flash its white light out against the
sunset. It flashes in the direct path
of the hourglass against the back-
ground of gold. It is a striking
thing.
Flash, flash, flash, flash, flash,
flash, flash—seven times and dark-
ness.—William L. Stidger, in "A
Book of Sunsets."

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AND
HEALTH
With Key to
the Scriptures

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13
HAMBURG SEEKS
OVERSEAS TRADE

City Dissatisfied With Proportion of Tonnage That Makes Use of Port

HAMBURG, May 17 (Special Correspondence)—Looking back over its maritime achievements for the last complete business year, Hamburg is inclined with characteristic strenuousness to stress the success of its rivals and quite to minimize its own. The merchants of this great Hanseatic port cannot reconcile themselves to seeing so large a proportion of Germany's trade with overseas countries prefer the shorter route via Rotterdam. They want it all. The whole maritime pole.

therefore directed toward "correcting" the geographical advantages enjoyed by the Dutch and Belgian ports at the mouth of the Rhine. The annual report of the Hamburg Harbor Association for the past year, while acknowledging that the statistics for this period show an increase of 9 per cent in the amount of cargo entering and leaving the port as compared with the previous year and of 20 per cent as compared with 1913, nevertheless, con-

the tonnage entering and leaving port in 1925 was 28,136,000 net registered tons, as compared with 19,000 net registered tons in 1913, unfortunately 61 per cent of the tonnage in 1925 flew a foreign whereas in 1913 only 40 per cent non-German. One of Hamburg's primary aims is to wear down this dependency. Another grievance is

the quantity of cargo loaded and unloaded in the port compares unfavorably with the amount of tonnage for 1913, and even when compared with those for 1924. Hamburg's trade, whether in tonnage or in "cargo turnover" easily leads the port, however, among the North Sea and Baltic ports, carrying no less than 59 per cent of the aggregate German shipping and 53 per cent of the aggregate

so turnover of all the Ger-
ports taken together. Strange
Stettin comes second in car-
over, being slightly ahead of
Bremerhaven. In tonnage,
Bremen, on account of its
passenger liner traffic, is
Stettin, with 10,072,000
tons, as against only
tons.

Slow Development

only when Hamburg com-
trade with that of its con-

petitors that it begins to turn with its relatively slow de-
t. Reckoned in cargo turn-
burg, in 1923, registered
ent, Trieste 59.6 per cent,
rdam 55.7 per cent of the
cord. In 1924, with the re-
he Ruhr handicap, the Rot-
side rose to 59 per cent of,
25 reached and even went
eyond its prewar record.
he case of Hamburg, the
after the stabilization of the
rouche

points enviously to the
e in transit trade reg-
Rotterdam in 1925, and
to the fact that the great
trade consists of transit
for Germany. Of the
imported by Rotter-
overseas countries in
339,000 tons, or 31 per
or Dutch, cotton

goods bound for other
per cent of which were
many. In other words,
of Rotterdam's imports
Hamburg's point of
tered Germany via the
of via the Rhine.

Trade Sought

complaint is made with
8,413,000 tons of Ger-
forwarded by way of
imals and the

and the Rhine to transport overseas. That Hamburg draws statistics is that every made to attract this e port. For this pur- etic co-operation of Government is de- ground that "every cargo loaded or un- eign port when it handled at a Ger- ents a definite loss nation as a whole."

of the German
ys the report, "must
he mercy of mere
forces. On the con-
o beyond the com-
causes and strive
and reliability to
rade that would
foreign ports."
reconcludes its re-
pression of deep
great all-around
has taken place

and in the quality
by the Hamburg
harbor employees
Elbe "ca' canny"
the report, may
that the work-
ve now come to
creasing the out-
on the part of
not only helping
cting in accord-
best interests.

1925	Increase
1,137.674	\$234,258
282,942	14,554
1,220,517	\$248,814
150,111	24,963
1,917,834	\$500,600
605,374	29,142
1,572,198	\$471,458
313,126	30,192

SALES OFF
 7—A decline of
 melting steel
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 The new list
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Senator Borah's prohibition speech at Baltimore comes like a trumpet call to the enemies of the liquor power in the United States. And they were ready for it. Nothing has so stirred the people of that country in recent years as the arrogant and anarchistic determination of the liquor forces to overthrow the Constitution and to substitute in its stead organized appetite for alcohol and the organized lust for the profit of the saloon.

Senator Borah Speaks Bravely

The masses of industrious, saving, home-loving people have been slow to recognize the extent of this assault upon the basic law of the land. Had the conspirators proceeded with less publicity and clamor they might have gone far. But noise and agitation have been of the very essence of the wet campaign.

All that could be done to make it appear that a great body of the people was crying aloud for alcohol has been done. The senatorial hearings were conducted without the slightest pretense that they would lead to legislation. The proposed New York referendum will have no legal effect on the existing law. The outcry about non-enforcement is not intended to encourage stricter enforcement but rather to induce others to break a law which the wets insist will never be enforced. When adherents of prohibition in the Senate suggested a nation-wide referendum the wet orators were suddenly stricken dumb. They knew that way lay defeat.

Having thus rudely awakened the people to an active sense of what is going on, the wets are boasting that they have prohibition "on the defensive." Well, they have, in the sense that a man is on the defensive when he brushes a buzzing, irritating insect away from his face. The defense of the law against those who would overthrow it in behalf of liquor will not be prolonged or painful. The wets will be swept aside whenever the battle is squarely joined on that issue.

Senator Borah made clear the disingenuous and deceptive character of the proposed New York referendum. But even before he spoke it had become clear to well-informed persons that the whole plan of campaign of the wets was fraudulent. They are demanding that in states certainly, or presumably, wet, like New York, New Jersey, Missouri, or Maryland, the people should be asked to vote again on the liquor question. They don't suggest a referendum in Kansas, Nebraska, or Tennessee. And in the only state which has thus far ordered a referendum they have so stated the question as to afford the smallest number of voters, even though it offer a policy impractical alike in law and in practice. It suggests that each state should determine for itself what liquors are intoxicating. It would leave the Eighteenth Amendment untouched—as the wets know perfectly well they cannot change it—but bestow upon each state authority to determine what beverages come within the scope of the constitutional prohibition.

The Government charged with the duty of enforcing such a law might be confronted with as many varieties of prohibition as there are states. What would be poison in Ohio might be an innocuous drink across the New York border in the eyes of the law. And all the old troubles and dissensions of ten years ago, springing from the determination of distillers and brewers in wet states to force their products upon neighboring dry communities, would be revived in exaggerated form.

Now that New York referendum is the one constructive, positive act which the wets have offered in substantiation of their faith. They have claimed that prohibition cannot be enforced. They have encouraged people to violate the law in order to demonstrate this claim. They exaggerate every form of violation, and decry every positive achievement in the direction of enforcement. And then, picking out a state with a wet legislature and a warring wet governor they show the world what they would do to make an enforceable prohibition law. And what would they do? Let every state define "intoxicating liquor" to its own satisfaction! Could there be a more unworkable scheme for the control of the liquor traffic?

The fact, of course, is that you can never get a workable law from people who want no law. What the wets want is not "light wines and beer," "government selling," "strict regulation and no saloons" nor any of the other smooth-sounding policies which they enunciate. They want the whole prohibition law nullified, and the fury of their assaults upon it has increased steadily as enforcement becomes more efficient. Senator Borah expresses the situation precisely when he says that there is no campaign for modification but only for nullification, and that the only issue which the wets can honestly present to the Nation—for that matter to any state—is: "Shall the Eighteenth Amendment be repealed?"

The Nation owes the Idaho Senator a debt of gratitude for this vigorous utterance. It stands like a rallying banner in a struggle in which too many public men are skulking in the rear.

Like the Gulf Stream, Niagara Falls have an established reputation which must be taken care of. But the Gulf Stream has so far been able to look after itself, brooking no interference from anyone. There is a growing opinion in North America that encroachment on the even tenor of Niagara's way has been less successfully resisted.

A Chicago engineer, Robert Isham Randolph, in a recent report to the Mississippi Valley Association, expressed the opinion that ultimate extinction of the American side of the falls at Niagara is mathematically certain unless water levels in the Great Lakes are raised. According to the Associated Press report, he referred particularly to the rate of erosion at the apex of the Canadian or Horseshoe Fall. The greater volume of water is wearing away the rock precipice at an estimated rate of four or five feet a year. On the American side, the erosion is much less, about two or three inches annually. The smaller flow in the American channel has a less disturbing effect on the ledge of rock. In the course of time, it is estimated, the ledge on the Canadian side of Goat Island will wear back up the river until the entire current of the stream will be diverted into the Canadian channel.

It is not only on the American side that this tendency is to be noticed, for a veteran Canadian visitor to Niagara Falls has written to the papers protesting that both sides are tending to dry up completely. He noticed little or no spray rising from the Horseshoe Fall. Many rocks, formerly covered with water, he found standing high above the water level. Farther up, the zero mark on the old sand dock above the mouth of Chippewa Creek was clearly visible, considerably above the water line. All along, the river showed evidence of unusual lowness.

In a search for causes of this reduced flow at Niagara Falls, reference is made to the possible effect of the deepening of the Erie-Hudson transportation and power development canal. It has been deepened, it is stated, from seven feet to eleven feet. Plans have been mooted to deepen the canal some day to eighteen, or possibly twenty-five feet. An increased flow from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, combined with Chicago sanitary district's demands for the drainage canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River, might leave Niagara Falls in urgent need of attention. Canada is pressing on with the completion of the new Welland Canal, which will apparently divert still more water from above the falls.

Perhaps little can be done to retard the steady erosion of the falls back from the escarpment at Lewiston and Queenston toward Lake Erie. It is estimated by authorities to have taken 25,000 years or more, at any rate, to work up the gorge to where the falls are at present. There is plenty of time for visitors to enjoy the sights before the falls recede out of the cruising range of the Maid of the Mist. More attention may have to be given, however, to the effect of canal construction for the diversion of water from the Great Lakes at the several outlets above Niagara. Unless more water flows into the lakes, more cannot very well be taken out.

President Coolidge chose Memorial Day in the United States as his opportunity to teach, not only to the people of his own country but to those of friendly nations throughout the world, a simple lesson of peace and friendliness. He took occasion, without imputing to his own country any cardinal virtues which are not possessed in common by all nations, to point to it as an example of what may be attained in measures of prosperity and happiness by adhering to a consistent and determined policy of preventing war, rather than of resorting to force in the effort to settle those differences which continually arise. While he finds that his own country has never had a better equipped army or a more efficient navy in times of peace than at present, and "while the air service is being perfected and our whole military establishment is being made worthy of the power and dignity of a great nation," he sees in this only an assurance of continued peace. These forces are, he declares, only "guarantees of that order and tranquillity in this part of the world which is alike beneficial to us and to all other nations."

But the President sees great responsibilities attaching to the people of a nation which has progressed far in working out its own problems. If they have proved the better way to be the way of peace, then their duty is to contribute to the general welfare by aiding in every way to bring to the realization of all the people of the world an appreciation of the blessings which they may share. "We are," he said, "attempting to make our contribution to the peace of the world, not in any sensational or spectacular way, but by the application of practical, workable, seasoned methods and an appeal to the common sense of mankind." And he finds hopeful promise of the success of this effort in the realization that the people of the world are now more than ever willing to admit that force has failed, and that in the end an appeal to reason will be necessary to adjust differences between nations. Until such adjustments are reached, he says, by covenants that harmonize with the prevailing sense of justice, a final solution will not be realized.

Assuming to appraise the sentiment of the people of his own country as strongly favorable to the movement to prevent wars, President Coolidge likewise found that there is a prevailing unwillingness to interfere in the political relationships of other countries. And this, logically, brought him to the point where he reaffirmed his faith in those processes which assured a determination of disputes "according to law and evidence." This, he said, "is a sensible, direct, efficient and practical method of adjusting differences which cannot fail to appeal to the intelligence of the American people."

As one reads the calm and dispassionate discourse of the President the conviction is strengthened that the state of human consciousness which would forever outlaw aggressive warfare is not impossible of attainment. No secret formula is monopolized by any single country or nation. Those who have suffered most from domination by the forces of militarism see just as plainly as others that they have been held under the mesmerism of fear and hatred. They have allowed themselves to be burdened beyond their strength by taxes imposed to provide men and armament for future wars or to pay the cost of past wars. The President expressed the conviction that the economic condition of Europe before the last war, the maintenance of heavy armaments, with the consequent heavy burden upon industry and the taxpayers, had much to do in driving those nations into war.

Surely it has been proved, times without number, that war can never end war. Until recently the world has passed on from Armageddon to Armageddon, ever hopeful that the last was the final battle. Still the desire has always been for peace and its attendant prosperity. It is not that the way to such realization has not been pointed out. For nearly twenty centuries now the formula has been available. But despite this, the endless struggle has continued, the world crying, "Peace, peace; when there is no peace." No new formula is now offered. There is, however, a deeper conviction of the practical possibility of applying to human affairs the simple rule of brotherhood, forbearance and neighborliness which must finally be the guide of all mankind.

An art dealer in New York has, by current report, determined to do what he can to supply a deficiency in American culture by educating the American man, so far as he may be able and as many as he can catch, in that nice appreciation and understanding of art which it is not uncommon to hear described as the almost exclusive possession of the American Woman. As reported by an interviewer, "men," says this forward-looking merchant, "want to know about art, and many of them have a good appreciation of art in the rough, so to speak, but they don't dare buy anything for fear their wives will tell them their taste is below par"; they "have not had time to frequent exhibitions and study art"; their taste is uncultivated, the edge of judgment unwhetted by the grindstone of experience, yet with a little such experience they "would buy with just as much discrimination as their wives and be able to hold their own at the dinner table discussion." His gallery, therefore, is to be kept open in the evening, when men are unshackled from their office chains, and in addition to the pictures, there will be interesting talks about art for the masculine visitors.

It is not so much in the buying of pictures as in the matter of dinner-table discussion that this criticism strikes home. Granting the premises, the wives can buy the pictures. But, except when there is a sympathetic and artistic guest at dinner, the wife, however apt and informed on art topics, shrewd in criticism and impeccable in taste, must keep off this subject; and if there is such a guest the husband must sit tongue-tied and bewildered at his own board.

One would expect to find this situation considered in the books of etiquette, but consultation of perhaps the most authoritative among these manuals tells us only of the proper introductory speech of a gentleman who has not been otherwise introduced to his neighbor at a dinner party. In this case he will say, "How do you do, Mrs. Jones. I am Arthur Robinson." Or the lady says first, "I am Mrs. Hunter Jones." And the man says, "How do you do, Mrs. Jones. My name is Titherington Smith." Something more seems necessary; and there could hardly be a better continuation of this pleasant talk than if Mrs. Jones said, "How do you do, Mr. Smith. Have you seen the pictures this week in the De Luxe Gallery, and what do you think of them?" But the index of the book of etiquette reveals no reference to art, nothing nearer than "Artichokes, how to eat," and this omission appears to verify the opinion of the New York art dealer. The American Man and the American Woman, at home or in social converse, do not discuss art. Individual experience, to be sure, may recall exceptions, and have acquaintance with men as well as women to whom art is a helpful interest without being an affectation. Here and there are business men not too tired to look at pictures in the art galleries; and it observably happens that the collector of works of art is not only a man, but a man of fine art knowledge and appreciation.

But the dealer has an admirable idea, and it is to be hoped that his evening classes will be well attended. For there is more to it than the purchase of pictures and the amenities of dinner conversation. Whether he buys or converses or does both or neither, the man who has attained pleasure in looking at works of art has added something well worth while to his habit of life.

While American spelling reformers are working assiduously to extract from about 30,000 English words, superfluous and unnecessary letters in order to simplify and standardize speech, the German Language Society has recently passed a resolution that the place of certain English words that have gained currency in Germany shall be taken by German words. "Stadium," for instance, has been changed to "Leibesuebnungsplatz," and instead of "chauffeur," which is commonly used in Germany, the German people are asked to employ the word "Personenverkehrsbedienter." There is this to be said for the change, it will not be necessary for anyone to refer to the dictionary for a definition.

Professor Thorndike of Columbia University has recently called attention to some absurdities in arithmetic examinations in elementary schools; as, for example: "If $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a piece of land cost \$240, what is the value of the whole?" The ability to solve such problems as this is no guarantee, he avers, that a child will know that he is given the correct change when going to the store on an errand for his mother.

We are told of a man reading a news dispatch from London of a display of cakes, pies and sweets which had been made by boys at the Liverpool Institute and over which it was found necessary to put up a sign, "Please do not eat the exhibits," and the quiet remark of his wife, "Request or warning?"

The horse has won his right to appear on Washington's streets, but it needed a court decision to establish that right. The authorities sought to bar horse-drawn vehicles from certain designated streets. Seems something like putting father out on the back porch when daughter's young man calls.

A Connecticut county commissioner has been ordered by the city of Rockville to cut down an elm tree in the center of the city. His wife is president of a woman's society that has petitioned the commission to save the tree. That is what you call being on the horns of a dilemma.

However justifiable their cause may have seemed to the British sympathy strikers, there are many who were not in sympathy with them.

Warm weather often seems slow in coming to New England, but the lilac bushes are usually in bloom for Memorial Day.

Since haircuts have come into vogue for the whole family, many a budget has had to be rearranged.

With the Yuruks on Mount Sipylus

At last we have reached the black hair tents among the boulders on the stretch of turf below the pines! Half a dozen dogs rush out and bark, and a faded red fez above a dark face looks out and is followed from the nearest tent by a tall young man in an immense cummerbund and clumsy top boots. He is the headman's son and our host.

To avoid the heat I took the early train from Smyrna to Bournabad, and Achmet met me at the station. He has modern views, and except for his fez, there was nothing in his dress, or indeed in the station, that one could not find in almost any town in southern Europe. But after one or two turnings the wide, shady road leading from the station changed to narrow, crooked lanes, impassable to such new and Western forms of transport as the wheeled vehicle.

Outside a yaghourt shop, under the plane trees in the Turkish quarter, was tied a small donkey on whose pack-saddle two battered milk-cans were hanging. Inside was a tall, solidly built man with rather prominent blue eyes and grizzled beard. From his appearance it was clear that he was no keeper of shops or dweller in towns. He was Mehmet Ali Agha, the head of the Yuruk family on the mountain. I was introduced.

Although he much regretted that he could not go with us, his son would be at the camp and I need not fear for food and entertainment. He left us in the shop, and then there fell the pause that spells the habit of the East.

Within, the steam and smells of greasy vats and rancid milk became still more dense and overpowering; without, the glare and heat reflected from the whitewashed walls and cobbled street became each minute more intense; yet still no guide and ponies were forthcoming.

Of course they came at last, bearing worn and sun-cracked gear: the bread and lettuces were stuffed into bags and slung behind the saddles; Ali, a bearded youth of laconic mode of speech, perched himself firmly between the milk cans, and we started upon our four-hour scramble over paths that soon became, except here and there for a hundred yards of level ground, unbelievably rough and steep. No attempt has ever been made to ease the roughness for the scrambling beasts, and the only making of the road has been the grind and scrape of hoofs through years of slowest, hardest plodding.

And then the camp. A dozen tents stretched above low walls of stones loosely piled together, straggling here and there upon this bit of green that lies below the twisted pines that crown the mountain ridge. Mehmet the younger shakes our hands. He is a tall, slim, brown, young man, and though he lacks his father's fine solemnity, he realizes his important rôle as host.

The guest tent is like the others, loosely woven of goat hair; and though the light comes freely through the mesh, they say no rain can pass the hairs. A fire is burning in the tent against a large stone set edgewise. Sheep's milk yaghourt and a mess of fried eggs are brought in by Mehmet, for though his wife appeared, unveiled, to welcome us, she kept at a little distance, and she might not come within the tent. No other woman showed at all. The food was for me alone, for it is Ramadan, and Moslems must not eat or drink from morn till dark.

Spoons there were none, but the slabs of bread, unleavened, leathern and substantial, torn apart, made useful scoops to ladle up the yaghourt, and the two went far to make a solid, lasting meal.

Anon we speak of this and that—the sheep, the land, the coming of the Greeks; and later, walking through the pines, we reach the summit of the mountain ridge from where a world lies stretched out below us, almost at our feet.

We walked back to the camp as the sunlight turned to orange and evening whispered in the trees. The sheep were in their thorn-bush folds, and in the tent quilts have been spread upon the turf. Only when the white thread seems black, however, might my friends tell me, the first time since the distant dawn of this long summer's day, for that year Ramadan fell when the days were longest.

The fire burns up, and after food two other men come in to join the talk. The thin features of the Yuruks have nothing of the typical Mongol Turk about them and Yuruks only own themselves Moslems for reasons of diplomacy. They say they are not Turks and know that they are a race apart, perhaps some remnant of a pastoral race who held the land before the day of Ertogrud and Othman.

As I lay and watched and listened to the murmuring, bubbling Turkish talk, the barrier bulged a little, leaving chinks and holes through which I peered, seeing dimly from my life to theirs. A volume opened and one dim page cleared enough for me to read some lines of what the nomad herdsmen see and think—his sheep, the price of milk or wool, their food and where the flock will find it best.

Three sheep were missing, and for a moment, on the turning page of talk, I caught a phrase or two about a spring in whose bright waters, basined in a rock and lit by certain rays of sunlight, men might learn the truth about such disappearances. But at a word from me, a stranger, the barrier closed at once upon the pages of their thoughts and I read no more, and soon they left us.

Long before the dawn—my watch said half-past two—I woke to see Mehmet in the doorway of the tent carrying a smoldering branch and I watched him make up the fire. He produced some slabs of bread and said that my friend and he must eat before the sun began to rise.

Later, at a far less Moslem hour, I rose and ate, and we strolled about the camp and watched the sheep till noon, when we started back another way, lost it, and had to drag the ponies and ourselves down rocky slopes and through the thickets.

In the sultry afternoon, by a river bed, we found our way again. There was no one in sight and the late afternoon was still blazing. Achmet had let no scrap of food or drop of drink pass his lips since before the dawn, and I asked him, as my friend, to join me in some light refreshment—an invitation he refused.

Truly, I thought, at his refusal, his Western clothes and ways are but the binding of the book which holds within its covers his Moslem heritage, and the half-seen, deeply graven pages of which had turned before me in the firelight. E. B.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

BERLIN In a poor quarter of the city at the East End, the Salvation Army have just opened another night refuge for men. The ground has been purchased, and of the entire cost, which amounts to 400,000 marks, three-quarters has been paid down. Contributions from many countries have been received and loans from England at nominal interest have assisted the good work, while for the remainder a number of subscriptions are already promised. The building is divided into four dormitories, each containing 100 comfortable beds, which cost sixty pfennigs per night, this sum including a basin of good soup. Cubicles are also provided with separate washstand and cupboard, for which a charge of one mark (also including food) is made.

The house is warmed by hot air and supplied with plenty of warm water and baths; there is a reading room and dining room, and the coloring of walls and furniture is bright and cheerful. Mary B. Booth, superintendent of the Army in Germany, opened the home. Frau Stresemann as patron, Viscount d'Abernon and a representative of the American Embassy were present, while Dr. Finkenbergh of the managing board of the municipal prisons expressed his warm appreciation of the Salvation Army's practical interest in discharged prisoners. Colonel Friedrich said that although it was the rule to make a charge for a night's shelter so that the homes might be self-supporting, yet many exceptions were made, and whenever there was room nobody was turned away.

The seven hundredth anniversary of the freedom of Luebeck city is being commemorated by the issue of a restricted number of silver jubilee coins—three marks in value. Silver money will happily soon entirely supersede the objectionable paper one and two-mark notes—an unpleasant souvenir of the war. The German mints are at present turning out 15,000,000 marks in silver coins monthly, more than half of these being coined in the Berlin mint, but the amount of silver currency will be trebled during the next twelve months. The five-mark notes are to remain in use for the present. It is intended to bring into greater currency the copper pfennig (half a farthing), a relic of past times, a measure that will certainly not become popular.

The unemployment scale continues to fluctuate. In the second half of April the number of men in receipt of unemployment doles was 1,457,000, compared with 1,559,000 in the first part of the month, the number of women receiving doles being 317,000, compared with 323,000. It is believed that the German economic crisis has passed its most acute point: in the iron and metal trade, in the automobile industry, as well as in the electricity industry, conditions are undoubtedly a little better. Some new orders have been received by the great railway engine builders from abroad—it is said from Egypt, Argentina and South Africa—for locomotives and coaches. From abroad also have come a number of inquiries for pianos, which, it is thought, will lead to increased activity in that branch. There is but little change in the coal, chemical and textile industries, nor has the building trade yet begun to show many signs of the revival so greatly desired and needed.

The Berlin Police Department for House Construction has recently given permission to erect concrete houses according to a method employed in Holland. The walls of the house are cast horizontally, and are then raised and mounted by means of cranes. This method may not be practical, it is said, for the construction of a separate house, but when a whole street is to be built it is well worth while, as the time needed is only about a month, while actual expenses are reduced. In view of the great scarcity during recent years, thirty-one of these houses have already been commissioned in the east of Berlin. Four different types have been selected in order to break the monotony. This is only an experiment at present, and time will show whether it is successful. Should it prove so, it would be a gratifying solution of the very acute housing problem in this city.

Berlin has always in normal times been one of the large egg markets of Europe. In addition to the home production, which is very considerable, imported eggs from Denmark, Russia, Rumania, Italy and Holland are arriving daily, to the number of 5,000,000 to 6,000,000. The rationing of eggs during the war is still fresh in the memory of the Berlin population. Two eggs were allowed monthly in alphabetical order, so that those unfortunate families whose initial letter happened to be toward the end of the

alphabet usually found the rationed stock exhausted when their turn came, and months frequently passed without the coveted egg coming into their possession. The joy of the Berlin hausfrau is unbounded at the sight of the many thousands of good eggs now before them at normal prices.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Prohibition in Detroit Seen by a Canadian To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having visited a short time in Detroit, Mich., during the past summer, I want to express my appreciation of the benefits of prohibition that were so apparent. I spent a large part of my school days in Detroit, and therefore was in a position to see the difference that the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law had made.

While attending two schools, one in the east side of the city and the other in the west side, both being in representative residential districts, I remember having to pass quite a number of saloons on my way to and from school. It was no uncommon thing to see children coming out with their tails of frothing beer.

Today there is no evidence of this kind to deface the city. We went on the crowded excursion boats that run to the island resorts. The crowds included all races and classes of people from every walk of life, and in those crowds and lineups, as well as at the theaters, yacht races, etc., there was not even a suggestion of the offensive odor of alcohol encountered. Such a happy experience would not be possible in any but a prohibition country.

The memory that remains is one of the cleanness of the city; of the better homes of those employed in gainful occupations, and of a decided tendency that is developing a distinct type of architecture to meet the needs of these people, who are doing a lot of clear thinking. It is emancipation expressing itself.

Special mention should be made of the courtesy of the enforcement officials at the border points and their clear-cut alertness to their duties, as well as their kindly consideration. Meeting these officials enabled me to understand how enforcement can be carried out without injury to the finer sensibilities of the honest, law-abiding individual.

We in Canada are watching with keenest interest your valiant efforts for law enforcement. Your success means much to thousands in other countries, and you have our strongest support. In Alberta, during the time we had prohibition, our children were growing up free from this evil. When the last vote was taken on this question, children up to fourteen and fifteen years of age asked the question, "What is a saloon?" Today the product of our licensed beer parlors is just the same as was the product of the old saloon. Our young manhood and, more indelibly, our whole womanhood, are being sacrificed on the altar of alcohol. Your youth now have the opportunity to grow up through their formative and impressionable years without having to bow the knee to this idol—alcohol. C. E. M.

Edmonton, Alberta, Can.

Mexico and Quebec

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In Mexico, the Roman Catholic Church has fewer legal rights than in the United States. This offends "American ideals." In Quebec, the Roman Catholic Church has many more legal rights than in the United States. It has powers and privileges above those of other denominations. This also offends "American ideals."

American citizens, Protestant or Roman Catholic, when they go to visit Mexico or Quebec, or to live there, have to comply with the laws, however little they may like them. Of course, a right-minded American does not like them, in either case.

But is anybody urging President Coolidge to protest to the Government of Quebec, or to threaten war unless its religious legislation is changed and brought into harmony with that of the United States? If not, why should he be urged to take such action against Mexico?

Is it because Mexico is weak, while Canada is backed by the British lion? Or is it partly for that reason, and partly because the American oil companies have been trying for years to involve the United States in war with Mexico, and they make capital out of every unpleasant incident? A. S. B. Dorchester, Mass.

Taking Care of Niagara Falls

A Chicago engineer, Robert Isham Randolph, in a recent report to the Mississippi Valley Association, expressed the opinion that ultimate extinction of the American side of the falls at Niagara is mathematically certain unless water levels in the Great Lakes are raised. According to the Associated Press report, he referred particularly to the rate of erosion at the apex of the Canadian or Horseshoe Fall. The greater volume of water is wearing away the rock precipice at an estimated rate of four or five feet a year. On the American side, the erosion is much less, about two or three inches annually. The smaller flow in the American channel has a less disturbing effect on the ledge of rock. In the course of time, it is estimated, the ledge on the Canadian side of Goat Island will wear back up the river until the entire current of the stream will be diverted into the Canadian channel.